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The TOBACCO SITUATION

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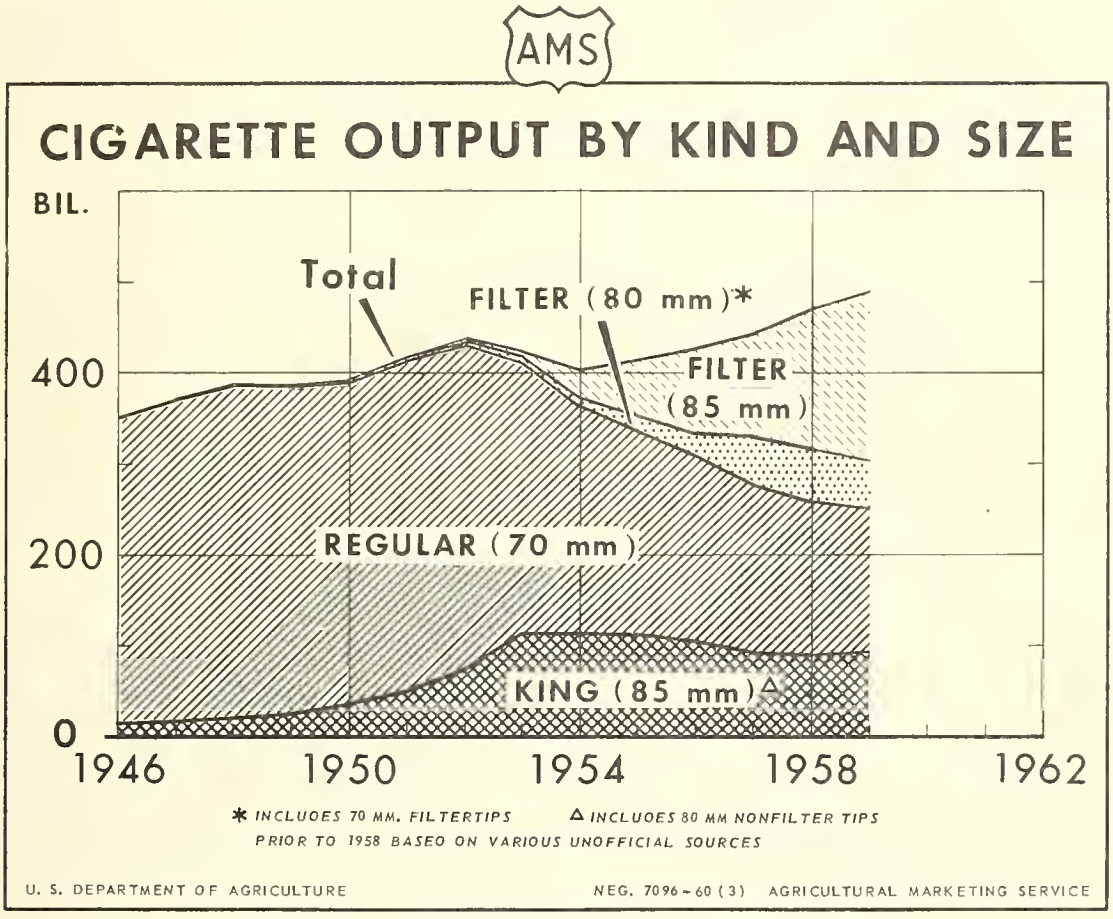

Total output of cigarettes in 1959 rose to a record 490 billion--4 percent above 1958. In the past 6 years, the proportion of filter tip cigarettes jumped from 9 to 49 percent of the total. Though the increase of filter tips was substantial in 1959, it was a much smaller increase than in each of the preceding 4 years. The decline in regular size nonfilter tips slowed and the output of king size nonfilter tips turned upward.

U. S. smokers (including those overseas) consume about 96 percent of total output and the other 4 percent is shipped to foreign markets. Cigarette consumption in 1960 is expected to reach a new high and total output seems likely to pass the 500 billion mark.

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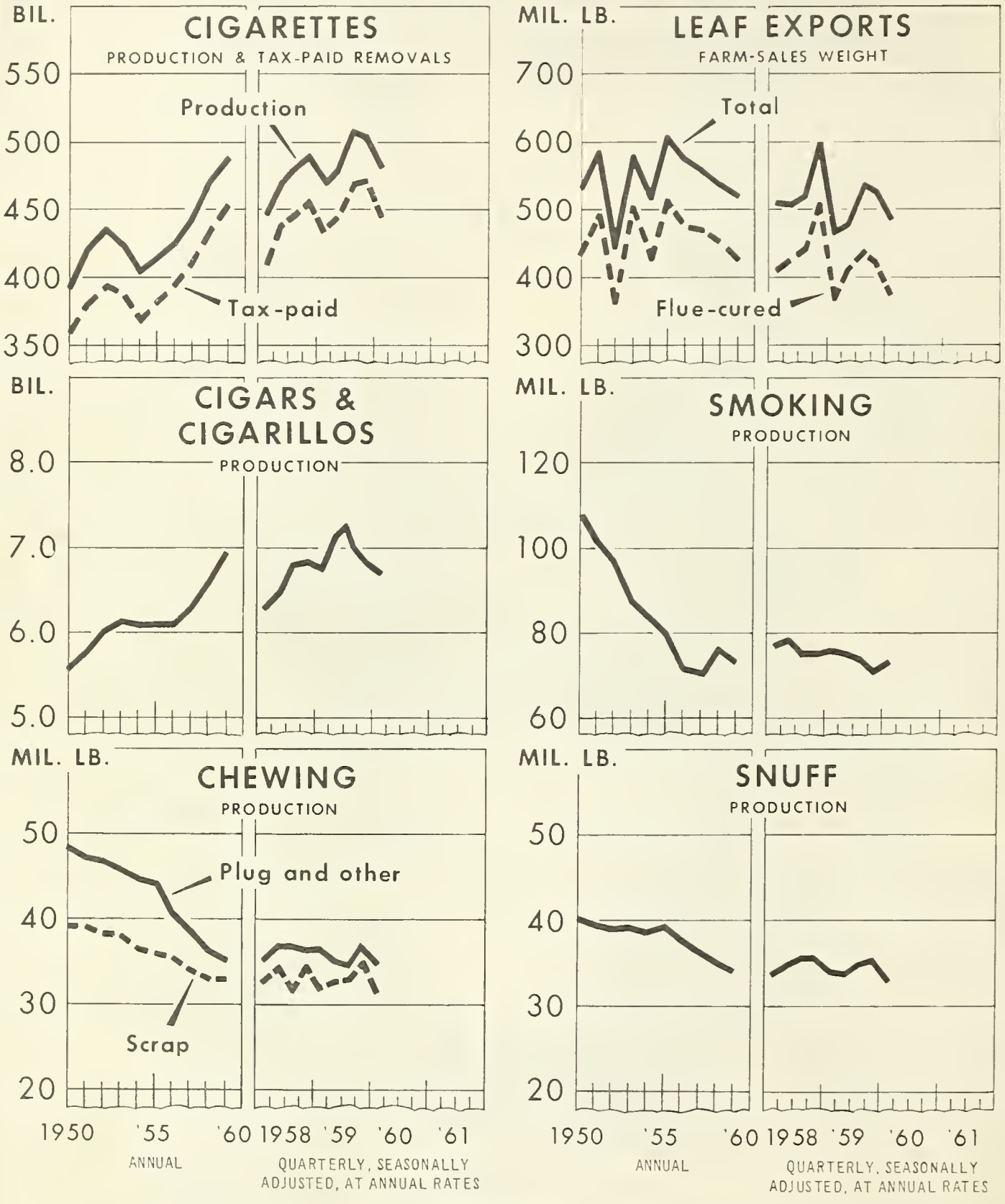
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TOBACCO OUTLETS

Recent Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports



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THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 24, 1960

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SUMMARY

For most kinds of tobacco, 1960 production is likely to be fairly near that of 1959 if yields per acre are about the same as the average of recent years. About 95 percent of the crop in the continental United States will be grown subject to marketing quotas and acreage allotments. In general, the farm acreage allotments are the same as in 1959. Indicated acreages as of March 1 totaled only slightly more than was harvested last year. Carryovers of most kinds of tobacco have been reduced appreciably in recent years and some further reductions will take place by the beginning of the 1960-61 marketing year.

Cigarette output is expected to reach a new high in 1960. The total number manufactured in 1959 was a record 490 billion--4 percent above 1958. Output was divided about 51 percent nonfilter and 49 percent filter tips. In 1958 the split was about 55 percent nonfilter and 45 percent filter tips. United States smokers (including those overseas) consume 96 percent of the output; the remaining 4 percent is shipped to foreign markets.

Cigar and cigarillo consumption made a larger-than-usual gain in 1959; a further increase seems likely in 1960, but at a slower rate. U. S. smokers (including those overseas) smoked almost 7 billion cigars and cigarillos in 1959, $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent more than in 1958 and the most since the early 1920's. The major increases were in the smaller-than-traditional-size cigars and in cigarillos.

Output of cigarette-size cigars (not counted in the cigar and cigarillo total) numbered 530 million in 1959, the most since 1924. However, the annual rate of output in the final quarter of the year was down to 170 million, about 3 times the 1954-57 average.

Output of smoking tobacco for pipes and roll-your-own cigarettes was 73 million pounds in 1959, nearly 4 percent below 1958 and third lowest this century. The 1959 output of chewing tobacco at 68 million pounds and of snuff at 34 million pounds fell a little below 1958, but the rate of decline for both products was smaller than in the preceding 2 or 3 years. However, it was a new low this century for chewing tobacco output, and for snuff the lowest since 1917.

In calendar year 1959, exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled about 466 million pounds export weight (equivalent to about 520 million pounds, farm-sales weight). This was $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent below 1958 and 5 percent below the 1949-58 average. About 12 percent of the 1959 total represented sales for foreign currencies compared with 8 percent in 1958. Tobacco exports in 1960 may pick up some over 1959. Cigarette consumption abroad continues to increase while supplies from some foreign competitive areas are smaller. The new price support law for tobacco is expected to affect exports favorably.

The new legislation governing future price supports for tobacco was approved by the President on February 20. It holds price supports for the 1960 crops of the eligible kinds of tobacco at the same dollars-and-cents levels as for last year's crops. (In the case of Maryland tobacco, the 1960 crop price support will be the same as it would have been for the 1959 crop if that crop has been grown under a marketing quota.) For 1961 and subsequent crops--if marketing quotas are not disapproved by growers--Government support levels will be adjusted to reflect the change between the 1959 parity index and the average of the parity indexes for the 3 calendar years just preceding the year for which the support level is being determined. The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wage rates. Under the new legislation, the support levels in 1961 and subsequent years are expected to change only gradually from those in effect for this and last year's crops.

Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, flue-cured acreage for harvest will be nearly the same as last year. If yields equal the average for recent years, the 1960 crop may be a little larger than that of 1959. Carry-over of flue-cured on July 1 may be about 5 percent below last July 1. The estimated total supply for 1960-61--this year's crop plus carryover--is around 3.2 billion pounds, 3 percent less than 1959-60. Due to increase in domestic use, total disappearance of flue-cured for the year ending June 30 is expected to be a little above that of 1958-59. Exports of flue-cured in the first two-thirds of the marketing year were running below those in the same period of 1958-59.

Based on intended acreage as of March 1, and on yields per acre about equal to averages in recent years, the size of the 1960 burley crop would be fairly near that of last year. Carryover of burley at the beginning of the October 1960-September 1961 marketing year will be lower than last October 1.

It is estimated that total supply of burley for 1960-61 will approximate 1.7 billion pounds--down a little from 1959-60. The total disappearance of burley in 1959-60 is likely to exceed that of 1958-59.

Owing to a drop in carryover from 1958-59, total supply of Maryland tobacco this year is about 6 percent below a year earlier. The 1959 crop--7 percent larger than 1958--will start to auctions April 26. Government price support will not be available. Last year, an insufficient majority (less than two-thirds of those voting) was in favor of a marketing quota, so the crop was grown without a quota in effect. As 78 percent of the Maryland growers voting in this year's referendum approved quotas on their 1960, 1961 and 1962 crops, these crops will be price-supported. Based on March 1 intentions, the 1960 Maryland acreage for harvest is the same as last year.

Based on prospective acreages and the average yields of recent years, this year's production of fire-cured may be 2 percent larger, and that of dark air- and sun-cured about 3 percent smaller, than the 1959 volume. Carryovers of these kinds of tobacco will be smaller than a year earlier and total supplies for 1960-61 may be down slightly for the fire-cured types, and 5 percent lower for dark air- and sun-cured.

The intended 1960 acreage of the continental filler types is larger than in 1959. Pennsylvania filler type 41 is not under a marketing quota and prospective acreage is up 3 percent to the largest in 9 years.

Marketing quotas for the 1960, 1961 and 1962 crops were approved by growers of the Connecticut binder types 51-52 and the cigar filler and binder types 42-44 and 53-55 (grown mainly in Ohio and Wisconsin) in separate referendums held in February.

This year's prospective binder tobacco acreages in the Connecticut Valley is 14 percent below 1959, with virtually all the drop indicated in Broadleaf (type 51). The prospective acreage in Southern Wisconsin is about 5 percent below, and in Northern Wisconsin about 5 percent above last year.

The 1960 acreage of shade-grown cigar wrapper grown in Connecticut may be slightly under that harvested in 1959, but indicated acreage in Georgia-Florida is up 5 percent. The 1959-60 total supply is above any previous year and carryover on July 1 is expected to exceed that of last July 1. Total supplies of shade-grown wrapper for 1960-61 seem likely to reach a new high.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarettes

Cigarette consumption and output are likely to reach new highs in 1960. An increase in the number of persons 15 years and over, and continued high level of consumer incomes are contributing factors. From mid-1959 to mid-1960

population, 15 years and over, will increase by about 1.6 million or 1.3 percent. The number between 15 and 24 years old--the age bracket in which regular smoking usually starts--will increase about 2½ percent. Personal income reached a record annual rate during January and February 1960 and it is expected to continue above last year's level.

In 1959 cigarette output totaled nearly 490 billion--about 20 billion or 4.2 percent above 1958 and 10.8 percent above 1957. About 96 percent was consumed by U. S. smokers and 4 percent was exported to foreign markets. Domestic consumption (taxable removals) during the second half of 1959 scored a little larger percentage gain than during the first half, compared with a year earlier.

In 1959 cigarette consumption per capita, 15 years and over, was a record 3,792 (nearly 190 packs--20 cigarettes to a pack), 2.5 percent above 1958 and 7.4 percent above 1957. The unstemmed tobacco equivalent of cigarettes consumed has changed comparatively little in the last 5 years; in 1959 it was almost a tenth below the peak levels of 1952 and 1953. In recent years manufacturers have been able to produce larger numbers of cigarettes per pound of unstemmed tobacco used than in earlier years.

Consumer expenditure on cigarettes in 1959 is estimated at close to $6.1 billion--about a tenth more than in 1958. The average spent per pack was higher because, in many States, tax levies were increased and a larger proportion of filter tip and king size cigarettes also were bought. Filter tip and king size cigarettes are priced higher than regular size nonfilter tips. Consumer expenditures on cigarettes amounted to 1.8 percent of total disposable income of consumers--practically the same as in 1958.

Federal and gross State taxes on cigarettes in 1959 reached a record $2-2/3 billion. This was 7 percent more than in 1958 and represented about 38 percent of the total spent at retail for cigarettes.

The Federal tax on cigarettes is now 8 cents per pack, but under existing law it will revert to 7 cents on July 1. However, the President recommended that Congress continue the 8-cent rate until July 1, 1961. He recommended extension of present tax rates on corporation profits and certain excises to maintain Federal revenues. The Treasury Department estimated that the 7-cent instead of 8-cent rate per pack of cigarettes would reduce fiscal year 1961 revenues by $218 million.

The 1959 exports of cigarettes at 19.6 billion rose 8.3 percent from 1958 and were the highest since 1948. (See table 3.) During 1946-48 exports to the Philippine Republic were very large--averaging 10 billion annually--but in recent years have been negligible. Except for the 3 years just after World War II, total exports of cigarettes in 1959 exceeded those in every other year. The total value of cigarette exports in 1959 was $84 million--10 percent greater than 1958 and above any previous year. The declared value per 1,000 was $4.31--an increase of 1.7 percent from the 1958 average.

Table 1.--Cigarettes: Total output, domestic consumption, shipments and exports for specified periods

Period	Total output	Domestic consumption 1/	Shipments to		Exports
			Overseas forces and other 2/	Puerto Rico and U. S. islands 3/	
	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions
Average:					
1935-39	164.2	157.0	0.9	0.8	5.5
1940-44	256.9	223.5	26.5	1.0	5.8
1945	332.2	267.2	56.9	1.2	6.9
1946	350.0	321.7	5.0	1.6	24.1
1947	369.7	335.4	10.4	1.1	22.8
1948	386.8	348.5	12.8	1.7	25.2
1949	385.0	351.8	12.0	1.7	19.5
1950	392.0	360.2	15.6	1.9	14.3
1951	418.8	379.7	20.1	2.0	16.8
1952	435.5	394.1	21.7	1.9	16.4
1953	423.1	386.8	18.8	2.0	16.2
1954	401.8	368.7	15.9	1.8	15.4
1955	412.3	382.1	13.2	2.0	15.1
1956	424.2	393.2	13.3	2.0	15.7
1957	442.3	409.4	13.7	2.1	17.0
1958	470.1	436.4	13.4	2.2	18.1
1959 4/	489.9	453.7	13.7	2.5	19.6
	Fiscal year				
Year ending June					
1955	407.8	375.2	15.5	1.9	15.1
1956	416.8	387.1	12.5	2.0	15.3
1957	433.9	401.7	14.0	2.0	16.1
1958	449.1	416.3	13.3	2.1	17.7
1959	479.5	444.3	14.3	2.3	18.4
1960 5/	495.0	458.0	14.0	2.6	20.0

1/ Taxable removals including Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Includes ship stores and other smaller tax-exempt categories.
3/ Includes Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake, and Canton and Enderbury Islands.
4/ Subject to revision.
5/ Preliminary estimate.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 2.--Cigarettes: Estimated output of nonfilter tip and filter tip by length, and percentage distribution, 1949-59

Year	Total output	Nonfilter tip				Filter tip			
		Total	Regular 70 mm.	Long 80 mm.	King 85 mm.	Total	Regular 70 mm.	Long 80 mm.	King 85 mm.
	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.
1949	385.0	383.7	357.2		26.5	1.3	1.3		
1950	392.0	389.8	353.3		36.5	2.2	2.2		
1951	418.8	415.8	364.6		51.2	3.0	3.0		
1952	435.5	429.9	353.4		76.5	5.6	5.0		0.6
1953	423.1	410.7	297.0		113.7	12.4	6.0		6.4
1954	401.8	364.9	253.3		111.6	36.9	6.9		30.0
1955	412.3	335.3	224.5		110.8	77.0	9.0	6.5	61.5
1956	424.2	307.3	203.9	2.6	100.8	116.9	7.1	17.9	91.9
1957	442.3	274.0	180.3	5.6	88.1	168.3	8.0	46.1	114.2
1958 1/	468.9	255.9	167.4	10.0	78.5	213.0	6.9	54.5	151.6
1959 2/	489.9	250.9	158.4	7.0	85.5	239.0	6.0	49.0	184.0
	Percentage distribution								
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1949	100.0	99.7	92.8		6.9	0.3	0.3		
1950	100.0	99.4	90.1		9.3	.6	.6		
1951	100.0	99.3	87.1		12.2	.7	.7		
1952	100.0	98.7	81.1		17.6	1.3	1.2		0.1
1953	100.0	97.1	70.2		26.9	2.9	1.4		1.5
1954	100.0	90.8	63.0		27.8	9.2	1.7		7.5
1955	100.0	81.3	54.4		26.9	18.7	2.2	1.6	14.9
1956	100.0	72.4	48.1	0.6	23.7	27.6	1.7	4.2	21.7
1957	100.0	62.0	40.8	1.3	19.9	38.0	1.8	10.4	25.8
1958 1/	100.0	54.6	35.7	2.1	16.8	45.4	1.5	11.6	32.3
1959 2/	100.0	51.2	32.3	1.4	17.5	48.8	1.2	10.0	37.6

1/ Data shown for 1958 are preliminary figures from the Census of Manufactures; total production indicated by the Census is slightly below the 470.1 billion total reported by the Internal Revenue Service.

2/ Preliminary estimates based largely on information made available by the major cigarette companies.

General note: Except for total output, 1949-57 data are approximate estimates based on unofficial source materials.

The trend toward filter tip cigarettes in 1959 slowed down from rates in other recent years. From 1954 to 1958 output of filter tip cigarettes climbed an average of 44 billion a year, and from 1958 to 1959 they rose 25 billion. In contrast, from 1954 to 1957 output of nonfilter cigarettes fell 30 billion a year, and from 1957 to 1958 another 17 billion; but the decline was much smaller from 1958 to 1959--estimated at $5\frac{1}{2}$ billion.

Total cigarette output in 1959 was about 51 percent nonfilter tips and 49 percent filter tips. (See Table 2.) Among nonfilter tips, output of regular size cigarettes continued to fall off while production of king size cigarettes turned upward. Among filter tips, long-size cigarettes dropped below the 1958 high, but king size gained significantly. A substantial part of the gain in king-size filter tips reflected a sizable jump in menthol flavored brands. Several new brands were introduced or test marketed in 1959. Probably a fifth of all filter tips made in 1959 were menthol flavored.

Table 3.--Cigarette exports from the United States to leading destinations for specified periods

Country	Average 1952-56	1957	1958	1959 1/	1959 as a percentage of 1958
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent
Morocco	1,743	1,942	2,107	2,391	113
Venezuela	1,647	2,336	2,507	2,260	90
Hong Kong	818	1,224	1,128	1,365	121
France	794	1,321	1,305	1,195	92
Singapore 2/	556	931	905	931	103
Belgium	724	644	1,030	885	86
Netherlands Antilles	588	346	736	834	113
Kuwait	254	422	514	628	122
Netherlands	351	438	450	536	119
Sweden	727	625	581	531	91
Other countries 3/	7,573	6,764	6,804	8,020	118
Total all countries	15,773	16,993	18,067	19,576	108

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes Federation of Malaya.
3/ Includes approximately 90 to 95 foreign destinations in recent years.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.--Tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over, in the United States and by overseas forces, 1920-59

Year	Cigarettes	Large cigars and cigarillos	Cigarettes 1/	Large cigars and cigarillos 1/	Smoking, chewing and snuff 1/	Total tobacco products 1/ 2/
	Number	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1920	611	117.2	1.89	2.42	4.33	8.67
1921	681	94.0	2.07	1.96	4.14	8.21
1922	707	96.1	2.14	2.13	4.28	8.58
1923	836	96.4	2.51	2.18	4.26	8.98
1924	901	89.0	2.69	2.04	4.06	8.81
1925	996	86.7	2.96	1.98	4.03	8.98
1926	1,093	85.2	3.17	1.98	3.87	9.03
1927	1,174	82.9	3.42	1.92	3.61	8.96
1928	1,255	80.6	3.58	1.89	3.44	8.93
1929	1,381	79.9	3.91	1.85	3.44	9.21
1930	1,365	71.6	3.84	1.66	3.34	8.85
1931	1,287	64.3	3.63	1.52	3.29	8.45
1932	1,147	52.4	3.21	1.23	3.19	7.64
1933	1,230	50.8	3.49	1.22	3.07	7.79
1934	1,368	53.0	3.94	1.28	3.11	8.34
1935	1,442	53.8	4.11	1.29	2.80	8.21
1936	1,618	57.3	4.61	1.39	2.81	8.82
1937	1,704	57.8	4.81	1.39	2.74	8.95
1938	1,687	55.5	4.76	1.30	2.68	8.75
1939	1,754	55.9	4.95	1.31	2.56	8.83
1940	1,824	56.3	5.16	1.35	2.60	9.12
1941	2,065	58.8	5.95	1.41	2.41	9.78
1942	2,393	58.6	7.01	1.40	2.27	10.69
1943	2,745	52.4	7.99	1.28	2.19	11.46
1944	2,831	49.2	8.04	1.21	1.96	11.22
1945	3,222	52.2	9.15	1.26	2.05	12.46
1946	3,230	56.1	9.24	1.36	1.59	12.20
1947	3,202	52.3	9.16	1.29	1.50	11.95
1948	3,292	53.0	9.35	1.30	1.46	12.12
1949	3,274	50.8	9.33	1.16	1.44	11.93
1950	3,320	50.1	9.36	1.18	1.42	11.96
1951	3,527	51.4	9.98	1.19	1.31	12.48
1952	3,661	53.3	10.41	1.26	1.25	12.92
1953	3,558	53.6	10.46	1.26	1.18	12.90
1954	3,339	52.2	9.73	1.22	1.16	12.11
1955	3,387	52.2	9.57	1.20	1.15	11.92
1956	3,436	51.2	9.30	1.11	1.06	11.47
1957	3,531	52.0	9.31	1.09	1.01	11.41
1958	3,701	53.7	9.51	1.02	1.00	11.54
1959 3/	3,792	56.9	9.48	1.06	.96	11.53

1/ Unstemmed processing-weight equivalent.
2/ Includes small cigars not shown separately.
3/ Preliminary.

Note: These data do not include Alaska and Hawaii except for Armed Forces stationed there.

Cigars and Cigarillos

Cigar and cigarillo consumption increased appreciably during the last 2 years and likely will gain still further in 1960.

The 1959 consumption of cigars and cigarillos by United States smokers (including overseas forces) totaled almost 7 billion--a gain of about 7½ percent over 1958 and the most for any year since the early 1920's. In 1920, the peak year, consumption was 8½ billion, and during 1921-24 it ranged from about 7.0 to 7.4 billion. The 1958 to 1959 increase of about 480 million compares with increases of about 290 million from 1957 to 1958, and 170 million from 1956 to 1957. Contributing to the substantial rise in the past year was an increase in consumption of smaller-than-traditional-size cigars and cigarillos. This situation is partly reflected in data on distribution by price classes. About 96 percent of the cigars consumed were made in domestic and Puerto Rican factories. The taxable removals of these factories show that cigars retailing in the 4.1-6.0 cent bracket increased 15 percent from 1958 to 1959. This price bracket includes most cigarillos, some brands of the smaller size cigars and also traditional-size cigars. The taxable removals in the 6.1-8.0 cent bracket increased 11 percent from 1958 to 1959. In this bracket are some lines of less-than-traditional-size cigars as well as traditional sizes. Taxable removals in the 8.1-15.0 cent bracket declined 1½ percent from 1958 to 1959. Most long-established, traditional-size brands are in this bracket.

Four percent of the cigars consumed either are made entirely from imported tobacco in bonded warehouses located in this country or come in as cigar imports. Approximately two-thirds of these retail at over 15 cents apiece.

In 1959 cigar and cigarillo consumption per capita, 15 years and over, was 56.9--6 percent more than in 1958 and the highest since 1942. It was still far below that of the 1920's when per capita consumption of cigars ranged mostly between 80 and 96. The matching unstemmed tobacco equivalent of the cigars and cigarillos consumed in 1959 per capita, 15 years and over, was 4 percent above 1958 but only about a half as much as the 1920-29 average. This largely reflects smaller size of units, together with the smaller quantities of binder leaf required in the more recent period, because processed binder sheet is substituted. Nearly all cigarillos and a large proportion of cigars are now made with processed binder sheet instead of natural binders.

Exports of all cigars in 1959 totaled close to 24 million, according to Census reports. Probably more than half of these were small or cigarette-size cigars. It appears that regular cigar and cigarillo exports during 1959 numbered about 10 million, compared with 9 million in each of the preceding 3 years when exports of cigarette-size cigars were insignificant.

The 1959 output of cigarette-size cigars at 530 million was the highest for any year since 1924. However, the output during the third and fourth quarters of 1959 was far below the high level of each of the three preceding quarters. In the final quarter of 1959, the annual rate of output was down to 170 million, about 3 times the 1954-57 average. A significant proportion of total output during the latter half of 1959 went to tax exempt outlets. A sizable volume of exports to South Africa is indicated.

Table 5.--Large cigars and cigarillos: Output and consumption for specified periods

Period	Domestic factories			Bonded manufacturing warehouse	Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States	Imports for consumption		Exports	Total consumption 2/
	Total output	Taxable removals	Tax-exempt removals	Taxable removals		Total 1/	From Cuba		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Average:									
1935-39	5,075	5,060	13	66	29	192	3	8	5,352
1940-44	5,450	5,282	199	105	11	94	15	9	5,682
1945	5,275	4,774	469	82	97	60	60	2	5,480
1946	5,618	5,621	26	125	69	22	20	3	5,860
1947	5,488	5,460	41	124	8	12	9	19	5,626
1948	5,645	5,588	38	140	4	12	10	13	5,769
1949	5,453	5,399	46	142	4	11	10	3	5,599
1950	5,399	5,365	47	160	3/	12	11	2	5,582
1951	5,594	5,518	85	177	3/	14	13	3	5,791
1952	5,825	5,755	102	196	1	15	12	3	6,066
1953	5,915	5,820	90	205	9	17	13	6	6,135
1954	5,820	5,690	89	206	47	16	12	8	6,040
1955	5,776	5,688	82	227	83	20	15	6	6,094
1956	5,767	5,633	72	230	94	23	18	9	6,043
1957	5,903	5,757	79	238	122	26	20	9	6,213
1958	6,225	6,020	87	240	139	28	22	9	6,505
1959 4/	6,608	6,470	103	247	144	31	24	10	6,985
	Fiscal year								
Year ending June									
1955	5,787	5,704	82	222	64	18	14	6	6,084
1956	5,806	5,672	74	231	95	21	15	8	6,085
1957	5,780	5,652	74	234	100	24	18	8	6,076
1958	5,952	5,838	80	238	131	26	21	10	6,303
1959	6,506	6,408	101	254	142	34	27	10	6,929
1960 5/	6,620	6,500	100	245	148	30	23	10	7,013

1/ Predominant share of imports prior to 1942 came from Philippine Islands.
2/ Total removals from domestic factories plus cigars from bonded manufacturing warehouses, from Puerto Rico and imports minus exports.
3/ Less than a half million.
4/ Subject to revision; exports are estimated.
5/ Preliminary estimate.

Basic data but not estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.--Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand (approximately cigarette size): Output and removals for specified periods

Period	Output	Factory removals		
		Total	Taxable	Tax-exempt
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Average:				
1920-24	594.5	591.6	591.5	Neg.
1925-29	426.8	432.1	432.1	Neg.
1930-34	286.5	291.1	291.1	Neg.
1935-39	173.3	174.4	174.4	Neg.
1940-44	132.7	134.9	134.4	.5
1945	98.2	100.2	100.2	Neg.
1946	92.3	90.8	90.8	Neg.
1947	79.7	80.6	80.6	Neg.
1948	89.1	89.6	89.5	.1
1949	83.5	83.7	83.7	Neg.
1950	68.9	69.2	69.1	.1
1951	69.2	68.6	68.2	.4
1952	67.1	67.4	66.9	.5
1953	58.3	56.9	56.7	.2
1954	61.2	62.9	60.3	2.6
1955	58.7	57.8	57.0	.8
1956	63.6	59.5	58.9	.6
1957	49.0	49.1	48.8	.3
1958	170.0	160.0	159.7	.3
1959	530.1	505.5	481.6	23.9
Quarterly:				
1958				
1	12.4	12.1	12.0	.1
2	12.1	12.1	12.1	Neg.
3	15.2	13.1	13.0	.1
4	130.3	118.3	122.6	Neg.
1959				
1	274.7	260.1	259.4	.7
2	182.9	179.7	175.1	4.6
3	30.0	30.8	18.9	11.9
4	42.5	34.9	28.2	6.7

Compiled from reports of Internal Revenue Service.

Smoking Tobacco

Output of smoking tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes in 1959 was 73 million pounds--nearly 4 percent less than in 1958. Last year's production, however, was still ahead of that in 1956 and 1957, by 2 percent and 4 percent, respectively. Smoking tobacco is a secondary outlet for the cigarette types, particularly burley. Most of the output is consumed in this country.

Production of smoking tobacco was relatively stable at between 105 million and 108 million pounds in the 1946-50 period, but fell steadily in the following 7 years. There was an upturn in 1958--a recession year. The decline in last year's production may indicate a resumption of the downtrend evidenced during most of the past decade. There is a tendency for purchases of smoking tobacco--generally more economical than other forms of tobacco--to increase during periods of economic recession. But these gains are usually temporary. As personal incomes rise, those smoking pipes or "roll-your-own" cigarettes for economy reasons tend to shift to ready-made cigarettes or cigars. Income changes are not so likely to influence those who smoke pipes out of preference, rather than for reasons of economy.

Wholesale prices of smoking tobacco, which were steady in the last half of 1959, advanced 3 percent in January, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics data. The index in January 1960 (latest month for which data are available) was 14 percent higher than a year ago.

Exports of packaged smoking tobacco in 1959 totaled 664,000 pounds, valued at $929,000. Volume was down 2 percent from 1958, but its declared value was virtually the same. Canada accounted for over a fourth of the total, reducing takings by nearly 20 percent. Numerous other destinations accounted for the rest.

Most exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk are not included in the Internal Revenue Service output figures for smoking tobacco. This category includes specially prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially processed blended tobacco and shredded tobacco. The 1959 exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk form totaled about 8½ million pounds, 22 percent more than in 1958 and a record high. The declared value of these exports in 1959 was $7,507,000--nearly a fourth greater than in the preceding year. As in 1958, Spain was the leading destination, accounting for over a third of the total. Spanish takings increased by nearly 80 percent. Exports larger than those in 1958 also went to Haiti, Bolivia and Ecuador. On the other hand, Panama, Dominican Republic, Australia and Mexico all took less than in 1958, the percentage reductions ranging from 28 percent for Panama to 2 percent for Mexico. Swiss takings dropped by 85 percent. Significant shipments went to Italy, Viet Nam and Philippine Republic in contrast to none in the preceding year.

Chewing Tobacco

The 1959 output of chewing tobacco totaled 68 million pounds--over 1 million less than in 1958 and a new long-time low. The downtrend is likely to continue in 1960 and the years ahead.

Table 7.--Output of manufactured tobacco in the United States for specified periods

Period	Smoking	Chewing					Snuff
		Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average							
1935-39	195.3	56.8	6.0	4.8	43.8	111.4	37.3
1940-44	176.2	54.8	6.0	4.6	47.9	113.3	40.7
1945	168.5	59.7	6.7	4.0	47.7	118.1	43.8
1946	106.4	51.8	5.8	3.8	46.1	107.5	39.4
1947	104.7	47.3	5.2	3.8	42.2	98.5	39.2
1948	107.6	45.3	5.6	3.2	42.1	96.2	40.8
1949	108.1	41.9	5.6	2.8	39.6	89.9	40.9
1950	107.7	40.3	5.5	2.7	39.0	87.5	40.0
1951	101.3	39.9	4.6	2.8	39.1	86.4	39.5
1952	96.8	39.1	4.8	2.8	38.2	84.9	38.8
1953	86.6	38.1	4.7	2.9	38.1	83.8	39.1
1954	83.7	36.9	4.9	2.9	36.6	81.3	38.5
1955	80.0	36.5	4.5	3.0	36.0	80.0	39.2
1956	71.5	33.0	4.3	2.9	35.5	75.7	37.7
1957	70.5	31.6	4.0	2.8	34.0	72.4	36.1
1958	76.0	29.6	3.8	2.9	33.0	69.3	34.8
1959 1/	73.2	28.5	3.6	3.0	33.0	68.1	34.3
	Fiscal year						
Year ending June							
1955	85.0	36.5	4.8	3.0	36.5	80.8	39.0
1956	74.0	34.0	4.3	2.9	36.1	77.3	38.4
1957	68.9	32.3	4.1	2.8	34.3	73.5	36.5
1958	75.0	30.2	3.9	2.8	33.3	70.2	34.8
1959	74.8	29.5	3.6	3.0	32.5	68.6	34.6
1960 2/	72.5	28.0	3.5	3.1	32.5	67.1	34.1

1/ Subject to revision.
2/ Preliminary estimate.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service.

Most of the decline in last year's chewing tobacco production was attributable to a drop in plug chewing. Plug chewing output (accounting for 42 percent of all chewing tobacco) declined 4 percent from 1958 and dropped 23 percent from 5 years earlier. Production of scrap chewing (accounting for 48 percent of all chewing tobacco) held about even with the 1958 level, though a tenth below the level of 5 years earlier. Plug chewing tobacco mainly utilizes burley and dark air-cured tobacco. Scrap chewing utilizes significant quantities of cigar binder tobacco.

Smaller categories of chewing tobacco are twist and fine-cut, and these account for the remaining 10 percent of the 1959 total. Output of twist continued to fall off, dropping 5 percent below 1958. On the other hand, fine-cut manufacture rose 5 percent and was the largest since 1948.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index, manufacturers' prices of plug chewing tobacco have remained steady since increases were made in February and March last year. In January 1960 (latest month for which data are available) the index was about a sixth higher than a year ago.

Only a small fraction of the output of chewing tobacco is exported--mainly twist and plug. Exports in 1959 totaled 1,045,000 pounds, almost a fifth below 1958 and smallest since 1945. The declared value of 1959 exports was $950,000--18 percent less than in the preceding year. Australia, accounting for over 60 percent of the total volume exported, reduced takings by about a sixth. Exports to the Philippine Republic dropped sharply, but those to Panama were moderately larger than in 1958.

Snuff

The 1959 output of snuff was about 34¼ million pounds--1½ percent less than in 1958 and lowest since 1917. However, the rate of decline slackened appreciably from that in the preceding 3 years, when production fell off by 4 percent each year. Output in 1960 may not be markedly different from last year's level. Snuff is the principal domestic outlet for the fire-cured types; virtually the entire output is consumed domestically.

According to the BLS price index, wholesale prices of snuff through January 1960 remained unchanged since mid-1957.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 1/

In calendar year 1959, exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 466 million pounds (export weight)--3½ percent less than in 1958 and 7 percent less than in 1957. The declared value of exports in 1959 was $346 million--2 percent below 1958 and about 4 percent below the 1957 record value. In the 10 years 1949-58, exports averaged 490 million pounds.

1/ Quantities of tobacco in this section are stated in terms of export weight, which is less than the equivalent farm-sales weight.

Table 8.- Selected tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over, in the United States and by overseas forces, 1920-59

(Finished-product weight)

Year	Smoking	Chewing	Snuff
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1920	1.94	3.07	.50
1921	1.98	2.70	.48
1922	2.20	2.80	.51
1923	2.03	2.80	.51
1924	2.13	2.59	.50
1925	2.09	2.57	.47
1926	2.03	2.51	.47
1927	1.91	2.34	.49
1928	1.82	2.23	.48
1929	1.80	2.13	.47
1930	1.87	1.90	.46
1931	2.05	1.65	.45
1932	2.12	1.33	.41
1933	2.10	1.24	.40
1934	2.07	1.23	.41
1935	2.05	1.22	.39
1936	2.04	1.21	.41
1937	1.95	1.19	.39
1938	2.05	1.09	.39
1939	2.05	1.03	.39
1940	2.04	1.00	.38
1941	1.93	1.03	.39
1942	1.67	1.10	.40
1943	1.49	1.11	.42
1944	1.36	1.18	.40
1945	1.59	1.09	.41
1946	.99	1.03	.37
1947	.96	.90	.37
1948	.98	.86	.38
1949	.97	.80	.37
1950	.94	.78	.36
1951	.88	.76	.35
1952	.83	.74	.34
1953	.75	.72	.34
1954	.71	.69	.33
1955	.67	.67	.34
1956	.60	.63	.32
1957	.58	.60	.30
1958	.62	.57	.29
1959 1/	.59	.55	.28

1/ Preliminary.

Note: These data do not include Alaska and Hawaii except for Armed Forces stationed there.

Shipments under Public Law 480 Title I continued to account for a significant portion of total tobacco exports. Shipped under the programs in 1959 were about 55½ million pounds--nearly 12 percent of the total. Exports of tobacco under Title I P. L. 480 in the last 5 years are shown below:

Year	Million pounds	Percentage of total unmanufactured tobacco products
1955	43.8	8.1
1956	71.0	13.9
1957	35.7	7.1
1958	37.9	7.9
1959	55.4	11.9

About 13 million pounds of tobacco remain to be shipped in 1960 under existing authorizations; additional agreements providing for the sale of tobacco are being negotiated.

Sales for foreign currency of agricultural commodities are made under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480). Last September the expiration date of Title I was extended to December 31, 1961, and additional funds--$1½ billion a year--were authorized for the program.

In addition to Title I, P. L 480 shipments, exports of tobacco are also being made under the barter program. During July 1958-December 1959, about 20.7 million pounds were exported under the program, over 19 million of which went out during the last six months of 1959.

In 1959 flue-cured made up 80 percent of total unmanufactured tobacco exports, and burley and fire-cured nearly 7 percent and 5 percent, respectively. The comparable proportions in 1958 were 83 percent for flue-cured, and 6 percent and 5 percent for burley and fire-cured, respectively.

Last year's flue-cured exports were 6 percent below 1958 and 12 percent below the 1953-57 average. Among the countries that took less than in 1958 were United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, Netherlands and Ireland. Countries taking significantly more than in 1958 included Belgium, Egypt, Denmark, Thailand, Japan, Italy, New Zealand, Finland, Uruguay and Sweden.

Burley exports in 1959 were about a tenth above those in 1958, mainly due to larger takings by Mexico, Australia, Denmark, France, Egypt and Uruguay. Exports of Maryland rose by more than a fifth to the highest since 1927. There was little change in exports of Virginia fire-cured tobacco, but those of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured fell nearly a tenth, to the lowest in 15 years. Substantially more One Sucker but less Green River were shipped abroad, while exports of Black Fat were slightly smaller than in 1958. Exports of Wisconsin binder types and cigar filler increased, but those of shade-grown cigar wrapper declined by nearly a sixth.

Table 9.--Tobacco: Exports under P.L. 480 programs and totals, by countries, 1956-59

(Export weight)

Country	1956 exports			1957 exports			1958 exports			1959 exports		
	P.L. 480	Regular	Total	P.L. 480	Regular	Total	P.L. 480	Regular	Total	P.L. 480	Regular	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Austria	4.9	4.1	9.0	0.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	3.3	4.8	0	3.4	3.4
Brazil	.1	0	.1	0	0	0	.1	0	.1	0	0	0
Burma	.6	0	.6	1.4	0	1.4	.4	0	.4	.1	.2	.3
Chile	.2	0	.2	.1	0	.1	0	.4	.4	0	.3	.3
Colombia 1/	0	.7	.7	0	.4	.4	.5	.4	.9	0	.7	.7
Ecuador 2/	.3	0	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.3	0	.3	.3
Finland	5.4	1.0	6.4	2.1	2.1	4.2	5.0	.3	5.3	5.0	2.1	7.1
France	0	6.4	6.4	3.1	4.4	7.5	6.8	1.3	8.1	2.2	3.6	5.8
Iceland 3/	0	.6	.6	.4	0	.4	.4	.2	.6	.5	.1	.6
India	0	1.7	1.7	1.1	3.2	4.3	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	0	2.0
Indonesia	13.6	4.2	17.8	10.0	1.5	11.5	.5	1.2	1.7	.2	2.2	2.4
Israel	.3	.1	.4	4/	.5	.5	.2	.1	.3	.2	.1	.3
Italy	3.3	3.3	6.6	4.4	.4	4.8	3.8	3.4	7.2	7.3	3.1	10.4
Japan	3.2	2.6	5.8	0	3.6	3.6	0	11.2	11.2	0	11.6	11.6
Korea	6.1	0	6.1	2.4	.1	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	2.4	.3	2.7	1.7	1.2	2.9	0	.3	.3	0	.8	.8
Spain 2/	4.9	.9	5.8	2.5	.3	2.8	6.4	1.0	7.4	11.3	.1	11.4
Taiwan	1.5	2.2	3.7	.5	1.6	2.1	2.0	.7	2.7	1.2	1.1	2.3
Thailand	0	8.8	8.8	2.4	10.5	12.9	.4	8.8	9.2	0	11.8	11.8
U.A.R.(Egypt)	0	6.2	6.2	0	7.5	7.5	0	8.4	8.4	13.3	2.9	16.2
United Kingdom	24.2	132.2	156.4	3.2	163.3	166.5	3.1	157.3	160.4	0	139.6	139.6
Uruguay 3/	0	3.1	3.1	0	3.0	3.0	0	1.3	1.3	7.0	.3	7.3
Viet Nam 6/	0	8.0	8.0	0	5.4	5.4	3.7	1.1	4.8	5.1	0	5.1
Total, above countries	71.0	186.4	257.4	35.7	210.5	246.2	37.9	200.9	238.8	55.4	184.3	239.7
Total, all countries 7/			510.4			501.0			482.3			465.6

1/ Mainly tobacco in cigarettes.

2/ Includes manufactured tobacco in bulk form.

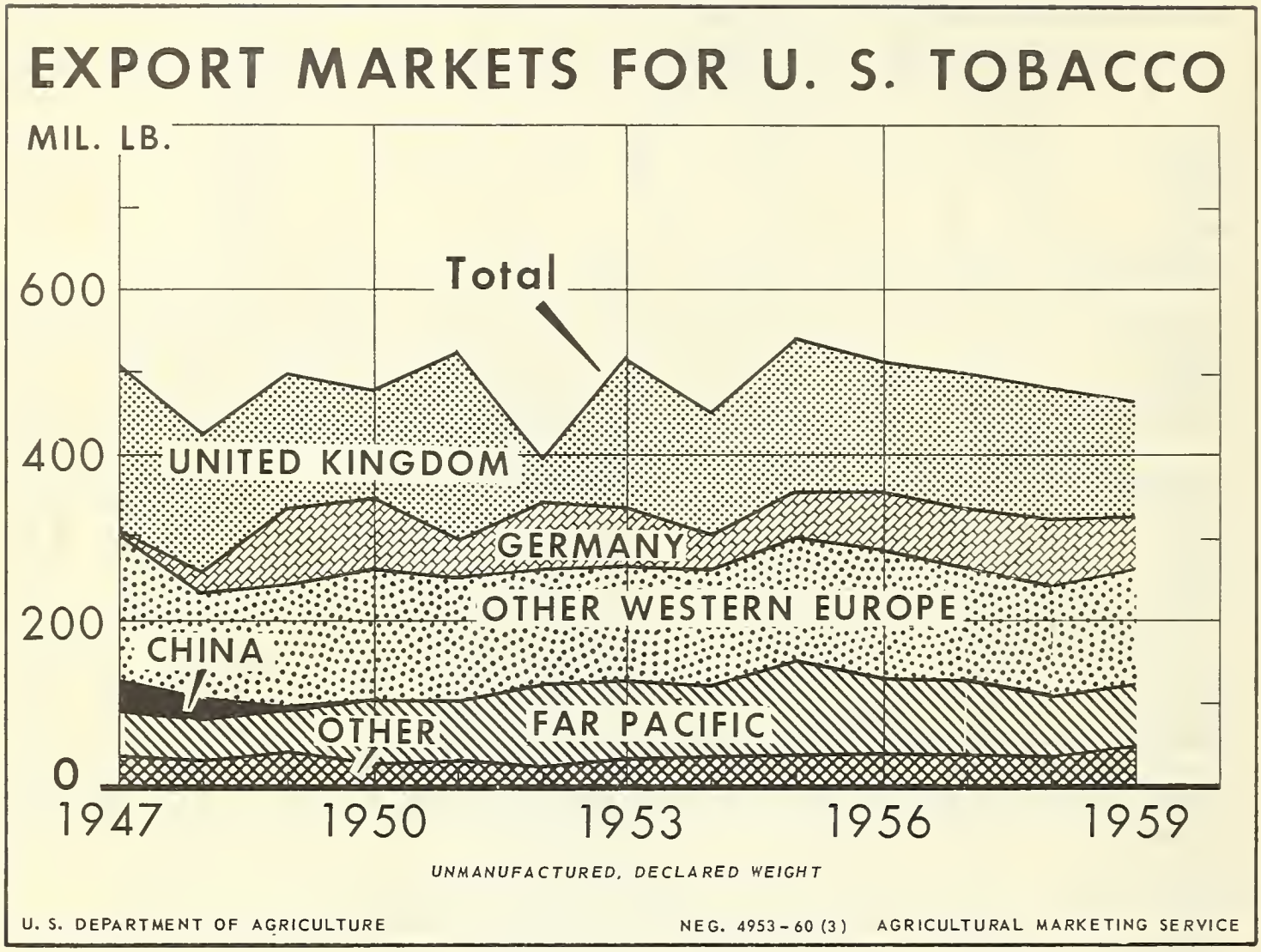
3/ Includes cigarettes and manufactured tobacco in bulk form.

4/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

5/ Includes manufactured tobacco in bulk form, and in 1959, cigarettes.

6/ Prior to January 1, 1958, Viet Nam-Laos-Cambodia.

7/ Unmanufactured tobacco.



Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1959 at 466 million pounds (equivalent to 520 million pounds, farm-sales weight) were 3½ percent below 1958 and 5 percent below the 1949-58 average. British takings were down an eighth to the lowest in 7 years, while German takings fell off over a fifth from the relatively high level of 1958. Exports to "Other Western Europe" increased 6 percent, due mainly to larger shipments to Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Finland and Spain; lower exports than in 1958 went to Ireland, France, Norway, Sweden and Austria.

Among the Far Pacific countries, Australia reduced takings by over a fifth, but larger exports than in 1958 went to Thailand, Japan, New Zealand and Viet Nam.

Table 10.--United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Country and type	Average 1952-56	1957	1958	1959 1/	July-January		
					1958-59	1959-60	1959-60 as percentage of 1958-59
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Flue-cured	403.0	417.7	398.7	374.0	300.4	277.7	92
Burley	28.5	20.5	28.8	31.9	16.0	21.5	134
Maryland	8.6	13.5	11.9	14.4	7.5	9.5	127
Va. fire-cured and sun-cured	4.4	5.3	4.6	4.6	2.9	2.9	100
Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured	21.6	22.0	19.7	17.8	10.1	11.1	110
Green River	1.9	1.6	1.2	.8	.5	.3	60
One Sucker	1.5	2.6	.9	2.4	.6	.7	117
Black Fat, etc.	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.9	3.0	3.1	103
Cigar wrapper	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.0	2.5	1.9	76
Cigar binder	2.5	3.9	2.0	3.2	.9	1.5	167
Cigar filler	.5	.1	.6	1.0	.5	.4	80
Perique	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	100
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	3.3	4.7	4.2	6.5	3.1	5.4	174
Total	483.9	501.0	482.3	465.6	348.1	336.1	97
Country of destination							
United Kingdom	144.9	166.5	160.4	139.6	138.8	124.8	90
France	7.7	7.5	8.1	5.8	3.7	3.0	81
Belgium	17.4	16.3	14.5	20.1	9.9	13.2	133
Netherlands	35.3	31.7	22.8	24.8	13.4	16.4	122
Germany,W. and E.	64.8	68.9	81.7	63.5	45.9	35.5	77
Portugal	6.8	5.8	7.1	6.4	3.0	4.0	133
Denmark	11.1	14.0	11.9	15.0	8.5	9.8	115
Ireland	13.9	9.8	13.5	10.0	11.1	8.4	76
Switzerland	11.8	14.2	10.4	11.2	6.5	7.8	120
Norway	7.8	7.4	7.5	6.9	4.8	3.7	77
Sweden	11.7	14.8	11.6	10.3	7.9	10.0	127
Italy	4.7	4.8	7.2	10.4	8.3	3.7	45
Thailand	4.4	13.5	9.2	11.8	4.0	7.6	190
Australia	26.7	38.2	26.3	20.4	25.2	16.1	64
India	4.4	4.3	3.0	2.0	1.2	2/	---
Pakistan		2.9	.3	.8	.2	1.1	550
New Zealand	6.5	6.3	6.3	7.3	4.0	3.3	82
Philippine Rep.	18.8	.1	5.0	4.1	4.5	3.7	82
Indonesia	12.9	11.5	1.7	2.4	.8	1.6	200
Egypt	6.0	7.5	8.4	16.2	3.8	16.9	445
Japan	9.4	3.6	11.2	11.6	10.4	7.3	70
Other countries	56.9	51.4	54.2	65.0	32.2	38.2	119
Total	483.9	501.0	482.3	465.6	348.1	336.1	97

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

The United Kingdom, leading foreign market for U. S. tobacco, last year accounted for 30 percent of the total exports, but her takings from this country were about an eighth smaller than in 1958 and about a sixth smaller than the 1953-57 average. Exports to Germany, second ranking market, dropped sharply from the high 1958 level, but were slightly above the 1953-57 average. The Netherlands, third ranking foreign outlet, took moderately more in 1959 than in 1958. Australia, ranking fourth, cut takings by 22 percent to the lowest since 1951. Belgium, ranking fifth, received 40 percent more than the relatively low total in 1958, and Denmark, ranking sixth, boosted her takings by a fourth. Among other major countries of destination, Thailand, Japan, Italy and Switzerland received more, and Sweden, moderately less, than in 1958.

Exports of tobacco in 1960 may exceed those of 1959. Favorable to U.S. tobacco exports are rising cigarette consumption abroad, notable gains in gold and dollar reserves of many importing countries, and lower production in some competitive foreign areas. Recent legislation that changed the method of determining support prices for U. S. tobacco should help to maintain stable prices. (See page 32.) Another favorable factor over the longer-term will be the effect of the United Kingdom's removal of restrictions on tobacco imports from the dollar area. (See page 24.) On the other hand, the United Kingdom still has a preferential duty in favor of tobacco imported from Commonwealth areas. In numerous other markets, barriers to U. S. tobacco imports exist in many different forms. From a longer-term standpoint, a development which may adversely affect U. S. tobacco exports is the division of West Europe into economic trading areas. For example, in the European Economic Community (Common Market) favored treatment is accorded to tobacco imported from member countries and their associated overseas territories.

Major Foreign Countries Exporting Tobacco

U. S. flue-cured meets competition in world markets mainly from flue-cured grown in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Canada and India. Greece and Turkey are the principal producers and exporters of oriental tobacco, also an important cigarette tobacco.

The first official estimate places the current flue-cured crop of Rhodesia-Nyasaland at 201 million pounds--6 million more than last year and a new record high. Auctions for the Southern Rhodesian crop just harvested open April 4, somewhat later than usual owing to a late growing season. Last year, 193 million pounds of Rhodesian tobacco were sold at auction, at a price that averaged the equivalent of 40 U. S. cents per pound. Purchases by the United Kingdom from 1959 offerings totaled 96 million pounds; those by Australia, close to 11 million.

Reflecting near-record tobacco production in 1959, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland exported 176 million pounds (dry weight) last year, 33 million more than in 1958. Of last year's total exports, 85 percent consisted of flue-cured, and the bulk of the remainder, dark fire-cured. The United Kingdom, accounting for over half of the 1959 total, took 23 percent more than a year earlier. Other Commonwealth destinations, mainly Australia,

Union of South Africa, Hong Kong, Malaya and Singapore, and Sierra Leone, together accounted for about a sixth. Major markets in West Europe were Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. All but the Netherlands and Denmark received more than a year earlier; West Germany increased takings 43 percent to 16 million pounds.

Canada's 1959 flue-cured crop is estimated at 140 million pounds, compared with the record 181 million in 1958. Most of the crop is produced in Ontario. Sales of Ontario flue-cured through the first third of March totaled 145 million pounds, averaging the equivalent of 59 U. S. cents per pound. In the 1958-59 season, 173 million pounds of Ontario flue-cured were sold, averaging the equivalent of about 49 U. S. cents per pound. Over 90 percent of the 1959 sales were of loose tobacco; the rest, in tied form.

During 1959, Canadian tobacco exports totaled nearly 41 million pounds (dry weight), 11 million more than in 1958 and 4 million more than in 1957. About 93 percent of 1959 tobacco exports was flue-cured. Three-fourths of the total was consigned to the United Kingdom, and less than a tenth to other Commonwealth destinations. West Germany got a sizable shipment of Canadian tobacco in 1959, and also some went to Portugal, Netherlands and Belgium.

The 1960 flue-cured crop in India is placed at 115 million pounds--5 percent less than production in 1959. Exports of Indian flue-cured during the first 9 months of 1959 at 59½ million pounds (dry weight) were nearly 30 percent below those in the comparable period a year earlier. The United Kingdom, continuing as the leading market, took well over half of the total. Sizable quantities went to Ireland, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Belgium and West Germany.

In Greece, tobacco production in 1959 is estimated at 174 million pounds--7 percent below 1958. Exports in 1959 are placed at 121 1/2 million pounds, 16 million less than in 1958 and about 30 million less than the record 1957 shipments. West Germany accounted for 30 percent of last year's total and the United States, for 21 percent. Other important markets in 1959--all taking approximately 5 million pounds or more--were France, Italy, Soviet Union and Belgium.

Tobacco production in Turkey in 1959 is estimated at 267 million pounds--about 6 percent more than in 1958 and topping the record output of 1957. Exports in 1959, placed at 147 million pounds, were about 24 million more than in 1958 but 48 million below the 1957 peak. Exports to the United States, accounting for nearly half of the total, rose by 68 percent but were still a sixth below takings in 1957. Other major markets taking more than a year ago were West Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia; those taking less than a year earlier were East Germany, Soviet Union, France and Italy.

British Tobacco Situation

The United Kingdom -- largest single foreign market for U. S. tobacco -- imports tobacco both for home use and export, mainly in the form of manufactured cigarettes. Imports of tobacco into the United Kingdom totaled 301 million pounds in 1959 -- 5 or 6 percent less than received in each of the 3 preceding years. Except for one year in the 1953-58 period, imports of tobacco by the United Kingdom varied within relatively narrow limits -- between 312 million and 319 million pounds annually.

About 94 percent of 1959 imports was flue-cured, of which approximately seven-tenths entered in unstemmed form, the rest already stemmed. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States totaled 140 million pounds -- 15 percent below 1958 and smallest in 7 years. Shipments received from the United States comprised 47 percent of total 1959 imports; in the 5 preceding years this proportion ranged from 50 to 53 percent.

Imports from Rhodesia-Nyasaland and Canada increased by about a sixth and more than a fourth, respectively, over 1958, but those from India dropped about a sixth. (See table 11.) The three Commonwealth areas provided 51 percent of total 1959 imports, compared with percentages ranging from 43 to 46 in the 5 preceding years. Before World War II (1934-38 average), Rhodesia-Nyasaland, Canada and India together furnished approximately 20 percent of all unmanufactured tobacco imported by the United Kingdom; the United States, over 75 percent; other sources, the rest.

The quantities of imported flue-cured by principal sources were United States, 138 million pounds; Rhodesia-Nyasaland, 78 million; India, 35 million and Canada, 28½ million. Nearly all of the Canadian and the great bulk of U. S. flue-cured was unstemmed, while most flue-cured from India and more than two-fifths of that from Rhodesia was stemmed before being imported. Average values of unstemmed flue-cured imports in 1959, exclusive of duty, were as follows (expressed in U. S. cents per pound): United States, 81.0; Rhodesia-Nyasaland, 80.2; Canada, 69.9 and India, 41.7. Average values for U. S. and Rhodesian flue-cured were up by about 1 and 2 percent, respectively, over 1958, but the average value of Canadian flue-cured was slightly lower while that of Indian flue-cured was 6 percent lower.

On February 1 the United Kingdom removed the restrictions on imports of tobacco and tobacco manufactures (except cigars) from the dollar area. Previously, tobacco imported for home trade by British manufacturers from the dollar area (which includes the United States and Canada) could not exceed 61 percent of total home consumption requirements of light tobacco.

While the recent action removes a handicap to U. S. tobacco in our most important foreign market, other major obstacles remain. By a 1947 agreement, periodically renewed, Rhodesia has an assured market in the United Kingdom for specified quantities of tobacco. The most recent agreement guarantees minimum takings of 90 million pounds a year during 1959-61, provided quality is acceptable to United Kingdom manufacturers. Commonwealth areas also enjoy

Table 11.--United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks clearances, and exports for specified periods

Period	Imports 1/			Stocks Dec. 31	Gross clearances from bond 3/			Exports of manufactured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco
	From U. S. 2/	From Commonwealth countries 2/	Total		Non-preferential 2/	Preferential 2/	Total		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average									
1934-38	213	57	275	497	185	47	232	39	12
1939-45	182	63	255	310	215	62	277	27	5
1946	366	62	433	383	261	61	322	55	7
1947	201	82	296	384	235	57	292	52	1
1948	172	97	281	390	204	67	271	45	1
1949	154	119	302	419	190	81	271	47	2
1950	144	146	306	445	180	91	271	43	4
1951	212	131	355	498	183	104	287	51	7
1952	67	143	224	430	172	108	280	47	12
1953	174	127	316	452	167	116	283	45	9
1954	160	139	312	468	168	122	290	41	4
1955	179	149	344	507	173	125	298	44	4
1956	160	146	318	523	173	127	300	45	3
1957	168	141	319	532	169	135	304	41	3
1958	164	145	316	534	172	138	310	41	2
1959 4/	140	157	301	515	171	144	315	34	2

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco.

2/ Since 1946 the full duty rate on tobacco from the United States and other non-preferential areas has been about 3 percent above the preferential rate on tobacco from Commonwealth areas. In the prewar period, the full duty rate was over 25 percent above the preferential rate.

3/ Largely withdrawals for manufactures for home use and export.

4/ Subject to revision.

Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

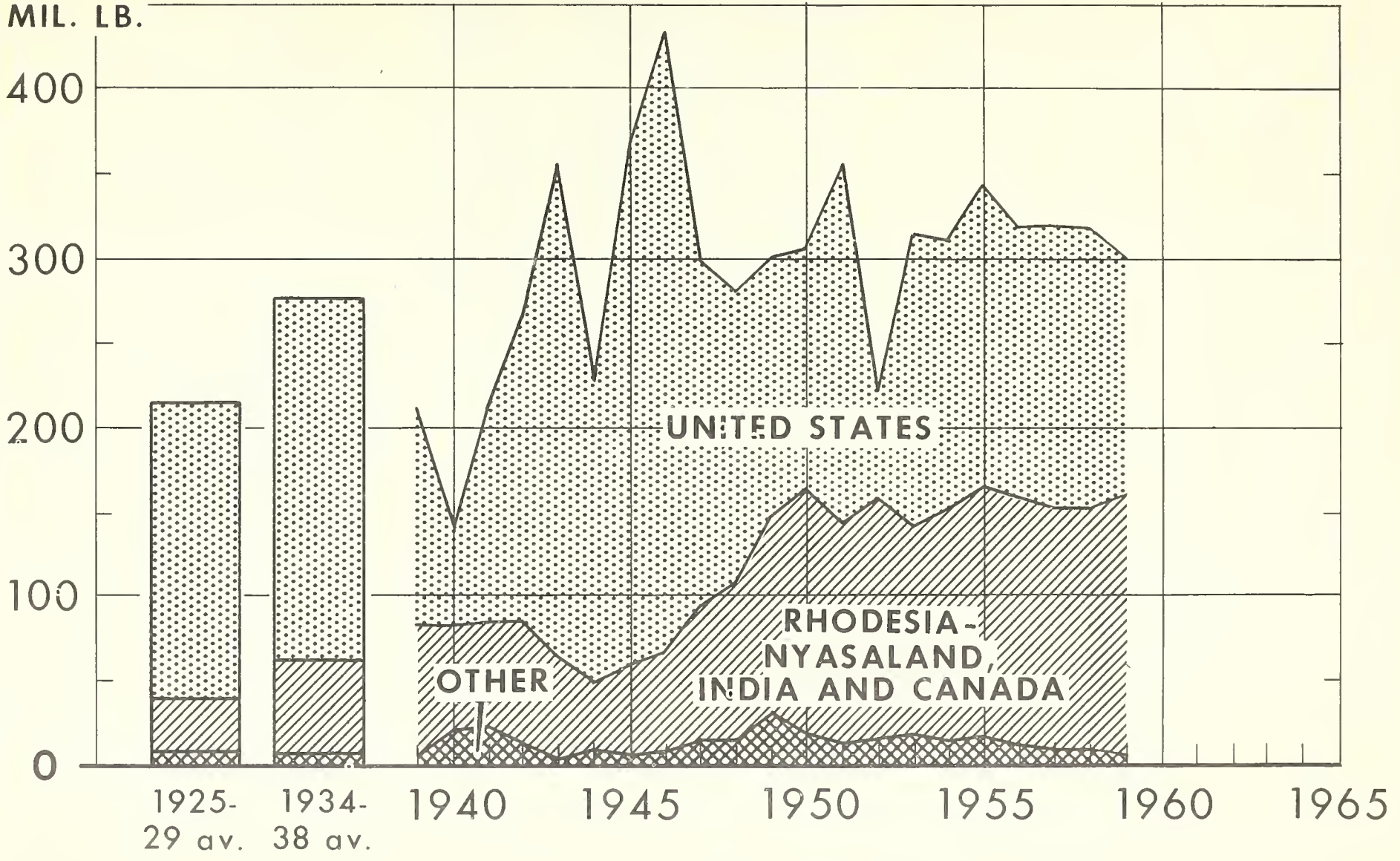
Table 12.--Unmanufactured tobacco imports into the United Kingdom from major sources, average 1947-49, annual 1950-59

Period	United States	Rhodesia and Nyasa-land	India	Canada	Turkey	Greece	Other	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average 1947-49	175.9	52.3	28.0	16.0	10.2	5.5	4.6	292.5
1950	143.7	78.5	48.1	15.8	10.8	1.0	7.9	305.8
1951	212.0	66.5	40.1	21.6	3.2	1.3	10.2	354.9
1952	66.8	70.2	38.3	32.7	.6	1.2	13.9	223.7
1953	174.2	68.2	31.4	24.1	2.4	.8	14.7	315.8
1954	159.7	76.8	36.2	24.9	2.8	1.4	10.7	312.5
1955	178.6	72.1	36.4	40.0	3.1	1.5	12.0	343.7
1956	160.3	84.4	40.0	21.7	2.6	1.4	8.0	318.4
1957	168.3	79.9	35.6	25.6	2.5	1.1	5.9	318.9
1958	164.4	74.6	44.7	23.4	1.0	.5	7.4	316.0
1959 1/	140.4	86.9	37.4	29.7	.2	.4	5.7	300.7
	Percentage change							
Average 1947-49 to 1959	Percent -20.2	Percent 66.2	Percent 33.6	Percent 85.6	Percent -98.0	Percent -92.7	Percent 23.9	Percent 2.8
1958 to 1959	-14.6	16.5	-16.3	26.9	-80.0	-20.0	-23.0	-4.8
	Percentage distribution							
Average 1947-49	Percent 60.1	Percent 17.9	Percent 9.5	Percent 5.5	Percent 3.5	Percent 1.9	Percent 1.6	Percent 100.0
1950	47.0	25.7	15.7	5.2	3.5	.3	2.6	100.0
1951	59.7	18.7	11.3	6.1	.9	.4	2.9	100.0
1952	29.9	31.4	17.1	14.6	.3	.5	6.2	100.0
1953	55.2	21.6	9.9	7.6	.8	.3	4.6	100.0
1954	51.1	24.6	11.6	8.0	.9	.4	3.4	100.0
1955	52.0	21.0	10.6	11.6	.9	.4	3.5	100.0
1956	50.4	26.5	12.6	6.8	.8	.4	2.5	100.0
1957	52.8	25.0	11.2	8.1	.8	.3	1.8	100.0
1958	52.0	23.6	14.1	7.4	.3	.2	2.4	100.0
1959	46.7	28.9	12.4	9.9	.1	.1	1.9	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

Basic data compiled from Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS OF TOBACCO, BY SOURCE



UNMANUFACTURED, DRY WEIGHT BASIS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7166-60(3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARCH 1960

a preferential duty on their tobacco in the United Kingdom market. The duty on unstemmed tobacco imported from non-Commonwealth countries is equivalent to $8.56 a pound, while that on Commonwealth unstemmed tobacco is equivalent to about $8.35. This affords a preferential margin equivalent to 21½ cents a pound or 3 percent. The United Kingdom duty rates on both United States and Rhodesian tobaccos are over 10 times their average import prices.

Gross clearances of tobacco from bond in the United Kingdom are an approximate measure of home use and exports combined. Gross clearances of 315 million pounds were 5 million higher in 1959 than in 1958, and above any previous year except 1945 and 1946. Gross clearances of tobacco have risen steadily during the last 7 years. From 1958 to 1959 there was little change in gross clearances of U. S. flue-cured. There was a gain of 8 and 3 percent, respectively, in gross clearances of Rhodesian and Canadian flue-cured, but those from India were slightly smaller. Flue-cured from these three Commonwealth sources accounted for 44 percent of total clearances, compared with 42 percent in 1958. Gross clearances of oriental and dark fire-cured tobacco were down 20 percent and 4 percent from those a year earlier, while those of air- and sun-cured were unchanged.

Last year's gain in total gross clearances of tobacco is attributable to larger home consumption. British home consumption in 1959 at a record 255 million pounds was 4 percent above 1958 and 9 percent above the 1953-57 average. On the other hand, last year's exports dropped a sixth and were the smallest in the postwar period. Exports of cigarettes, comprising nearly nine-tenths of the total, declined 13 percent; shipments of other products fell by more than a third. Several of Britain's traditional outlets have expanded local cigarette production and have reduced imports accordingly. Principal Commonwealth markets for British cigarettes in 1959 were Malaya, Singapore, Aden, Hong Kong, Persian Gulf Establishments and Cyprus. Major non-Commonwealth markets were West Germany, France, Sudan, and Arabian States.

For the first time in 7 years, year-end stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the United Kingdom declined below the level of a year earlier. Stocks totaled 515 million pounds at the end of 1959 -- about 19 million less than on the same date in 1958 and lowest since 1955.. December 31, 1959 holdings represented 19.6 months' use, compared with a ratio of 20.6 at the end of 1958 and 21.0 at the end of 1957.

More detailed data on stocks by kind indicate holdings of U. S. flue-cured at 276 million pounds -- 5 percent less than year-end stocks in 1958. Stocks of Rhodesian tobacco were 105 million pounds, about the same as a year earlier. Stocks of Indian flue-cured, 58 million pounds, were a little smaller than on December 31, 1958, but those of Canadian flue-cured increased 14 percent to 30 million pounds. Holdings of dark fire-cured and air- and sun-cured declined moderately. Stocks of oriental tobacco were only a small fraction of those held on the same date in 1958.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN GROWN TOBACCO 2/

The United States -- the world's largest producer and exporter of tobacco -- is also a principal importer, ranking after the United Kingdom and West Germany as the world's third leading importer of tobacco. Tobacco is imported into the United States primarily for blending with domestic types in cigarette and cigar manufacture. Usually about a tenth of the tobacco used in U. S. factories comes from abroad.

U. S. imports of foreign grown tobacco in 1959 rose to a new record level of 152 million pounds, valued at $112 million. Volume was up nearly 10 percent from 1958, and the total value was up about 7 percent.

Imports of cigarette leaf, comprising nearly three-fourths of the total, amounted to 112 million pounds -- 7 percent larger than in 1958. Cigarette leaf imports have trended upwards in the postwar period. The 1959 total is about 2½ times the prewar (1934-38 average) volume; number of cigarettes manufactured in 1959 was about 3 times the 1934-38 average. Receipts from Turkey and Greece -- our principal suppliers -- increased 7 percent and 11 percent, respectively, over 1958. The average value of imports (exclusive of duty) from Turkey was 70 cents a pound, and from Greece, 81 cents a pound -- both down a little from the preceding year. The U. S. duty rate on imported unstemmed cigarette leaf is 12¾ cents per pound.

On January 1, 1960, stocks of foreign grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in this country totaled 229 million pounds -- about a tenth higher than a year earlier and highest for any January 1 on record.

The total quantity of stemmed and unstemmed cigar leaf (filler) imported, nearly all from Cuba, was 3 percent above 1958. Imports of scrap tobacco, also chiefly used in cigars, rose more than a fourth over the previous year's volume and were double the 1952-56 average. Cuba furnished about 2½ million pounds more scrap, and the Philippine Republic about 2 million pounds more, than in 1958. Cigar wrapper imports, mostly from Cuba, were unchanged from the preceding year's level.

The January 1, 1960 stocks of Cuban tobacco in this country -- 26 million pounds -- were 27 percent more than a year ago and the largest January 1 stocks since 1948. Stocks of Philippine tobacco at 11 million pounds were 14 percent below the record January 1 level a year earlier but were over a third larger than holdings 2 years earlier. Stocks of Indonesian tobacco, which have dwindled, amounted to only 21,000 pounds on January 1.

Tables 14 and 15 show the average value per pound of the major kinds of tobacco imported from principal foreign suppliers during the period 1948-59. The dollar values shown for imports into the United States are defined generally as the market value in the foreign country. By this definition, entered values exclude U. S. import duties and such nondutiable charges as ocean freight and marine insurance. (There is always the possiblity, however, that

2/ Imports of tobacco for consumption are on a declared-weight basis and stocks are on an unstemmed-equivalent basis.

Table 13.--United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Classification and country of origin	Average 1952-56	1957	1958	1959 1/	July-January 1958-59 1/	July-January 1959-60 1/	1959-60 as percentage of 1958-59
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
Cigarette leaf							
Unstemmed:							
Turkey	57.4	60.0	65.1	69.6	41.3	41.9	101
Greece	16.2	23.3	28.5	31.6	17.7	18.9	107
Syria	2.8	1.2	1.1	.9	.5	.6	120
Italy	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	.9	1.0	111
Cyprus	.3	.5	1.3	1.0	.6	.4	67
Yugoslavia	1.8	3.6	4.0	4.6	3.1	3.0	97
Total 2/	81.0	91.2	104.6	111.9	65.4	67.2	103
Cigar leaf (filler)							
Cuba:							
Stemmed	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.1	5.8	5.3	91
Unstemmed	4.4	3.0	3.1	3.7	2.1	2.1	100
Philippines, Rep.:							
Stemmed	.6	.2	.3	3/	.2	.2	100
Unstemmed	.1	0	.1	3/	.1	0	---
Total 2/	14.5	12.2	12.7	13.1	8.3	7.6	92
Scrap:							
Cuba	9.5	12.3	13.8	16.2	9.3	9.2	99
Philippines, Rep.	2.6	6.1	5.5	7.4	5.6	4.7	84
Total 2/	12.1	18.4	19.5	24.7	15.0	14.8	99
Cigar wrapper (unst.)							
Indonesia	.4	.1	.1	3/	3/	3/	---
Cuba	.5	.6	.5	.5	.4	.3	75
Total 2/	.9	.7	.6	.6	.4	.3	75
Total imports 4/	109.4	124.1	138.5	151.7	89.9	90.6	101

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes relatively small quantities from other countries not separately listed.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
4/ Includes stems not cut, ground, or pulverized.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.--Cigarette leaf tobacco: Value per pound of imports into the United States from selected major countries and from all countries, 1948-59

Year	Turkey	Greece	Yugoslavia	Italy	All countries 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1948	79.7	101.0	81.8	---	80.1
1949	68.3	99.0	84.9	---	72.6
1950	65.8	102.1	83.6	77.6	70.6
1951	61.4	93.5	89.4	73.8	67.6
1952	61.4	90.7	73.8	71.5	66.0
1953	62.6	86.3	78.6	80.6	66.5
1954	63.2	83.5	96.0	95.8	67.8
1955	64.4	82.6	87.2	80.2	68.6
1956	67.4	81.8	77.3	81.7	70.3
1957	70.2	86.9	74.9	87.3	74.3
1958	71.1	82.2	72.2	70.4	73.4
1959	69.9	81.1	74.3	68.4	72.4

1/ All cigarette leaf, including Latakia.

Computed from the import values and quantities as reported in publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

Table 15.--Cigar tobacco: Value per pound of imports into the United States from Cuba and the Philippine Republic, 1948-59

Year	Cuba			Philippine Republic
	Filler		Scrap	Scrap
	Stemmed	Unstemmed		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1948	139.6	123.5	58.6	31.6
1949	132.0	113.5	54.1	35.8
1950	136.8	120.2	56.8	32.6
1951	142.0	121.0	65.6	---
1952	145.8	134.3	59.7	29.3
1953	149.0	121.8	61.1	26.6
1954	146.8	104.4	61.0	28.6
1955	142.3	98.6	55.6	28.1
1956	141.2	114.2	52.3	26.0
1957	143.1	133.2	53.4	29.5
1958	138.0	122.4	51.7	32.4
1959	136.6	122.3	53.8	32.3

Computed from the import values and quantities as reported in publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

inaccuracies or inadvertences in the completion of entries could affect the derived average values.) The Philippine Republic has an annual duty-free quota of 5,850,000 pounds during 1959-61; imports in excess of that quantity are dutiable at a rate of 12.6 cents a pound, the same as on scrap imported from Cuba.

New Legislation on Price Supports for Tobacco

New legislation on price supports for tobacco was passed by Congress and became law when the President approved it on February 20.

Of immediate interest is the provision for Government price supports for the 1960 crops of the eligible tobaccos. For flue-cured, burley, fire-cured, dark air-cured, sun-cured, cigar filler and binder (types 42-44 and 53-55), Puerto Rican cigar filler (type 46), and cigar binder (types 51-52), the 1960 crop supports will be the same as in 1959; for Maryland tobacco (type 32), the 1960 crop support is the same as it would have been for the 1959 crop if a marketing quota had been in effect on that crop. (A marketing quota will be in effect for the 1960 crop of Maryland tobacco.)

Price supports for the 1961 and subsequent crops will be determined by a method entirely different from that used in 1959 and earlier. For several kinds of tobacco price supports in 1959, and as far back as 1942, were mandatory at 90 percent of parity. For fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobaccos price supports, beginning with 1945, were set at fixed percentages of the burley support level until 1958; in 1958 another procedure, provided by July 1957 amending legislation, went into effect. Beginning with the 1961 tobacco crop, the method of determining price supports no longer links support levels to the parity prices for the various kinds of tobacco in accordance with a mandatory given percentage. Instead, the base figure is to be the 1959 support level, and this will be adjusted in accordance with the change between the 1959 parity index (the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes and wage rates) and the average of the parity indexes for the 3 calendar years just preceding the year for which the support level is being determined. For example, the support levels for the 1961 crops of tobacco will be based on the following data:

(1) The applicable support level for the 1959 crop
(2) The parity index for 1959
(3) The average parity index for 1958, 1959 and 1960

Dividing (3) by (2) will provide a factor which will then be multiplied by (1) to compute the individual support levels for the 1961 crops.

When the 1962 support level is determined, the average parity index for 1959, 1960 and 1961 will be used in the computation. In short, the method makes use of a moving 3-year average of the parity index--dropping the earliest year and adding the most recent full calendar year.

Table 16.--Marketing quota referendums, by kinds of tobacco

Kind	Last referendum				Next referendum 2/	
	Date	Crops covered	Number voting	Percentage voting in favor of quota 1/	Approximate date	Crops covered
Flue-cured (11-14)	Dec. 15, 1958	1959-61	176,607	95.4	Not later than Dec. 1961	1962-64
Burley (31)	Feb. 24, 1959	1959-61	190,453	98.7	Not later than Feb. 1962	1962-64
Maryland (32)	Feb. 2, 1960	1960-62	5,958	77.8	Not later than Feb. 1963	1963-65
Fire-cured (21-23)	Feb. 18, 1958	1958-60	8,821	96.0	Not later than Feb. 1961	1961-63
Dark air-cured (35-36)	Feb. 18, 1958	1958-60	8,381	96.6	Not later than Feb. 1961	1961-63
Va. sun-cured (37)	Feb. 24, 1959	1959-61	1,128	97.9	Not later than Feb. 1962	1962-64
Pa. filler (41)	Feb. 24, 1959	1959-61	2,382	7.9	Not later than Feb. 1962 3/	1962-64
Cigar binder (51-52)	Feb. 11, 1960	1960-62	797	89.7	Not later than Feb. 1963	1963-65
Cigar filler and binder (42-44, 53-55)	Feb. 11, 1960	1960-62	3,805	95.4	Not later than Feb. 1963	1963-65

1/ At least a two-thirds majority of farmers voting is required to place marketing quotas in effect. 2/ Under existing legislation. 3/ Unless at least a fourth of the growers petition the Secretary prior to this time.

The parity prices of flue-cured and burley--the major cigarette tobaccos --have risen substantially in recent years and, consequently, support levels have increased by about the same percentage. Following only small increases from 1953 to 1956, there was a succession of sharper rises. From 1957 to 1959, the flue-cured and burley parities (as of the dates for determining price supports) rose 9 and 11 percent, respectively, and based on February 1960 data, parity levels of each advanced another 3 percent. The legally prescribed method of computing the tobacco parities takes into account (1) the most recent 10-year average price of the kind of tobacco, (2) the relationship of this tobacco price average with the most recent 10-year average index of prices received for all agricultural commodities and (3) the level of the parity index as of a particular date.

Under the new legislation the support levels in 1961 and subsequent years are expected to change only gradually from those in effect for the 1959 and 1960 crops. The averaging of the parity index for 3 years will have a moderating effect on year-to-year adjustments in support levels. Future changes in supports from existing levels will be the same percentagewise regardless of kind of tobacco.

Price supports continue in effect as long as marketing quotas are not disapproved in the grower referendums held periodically. As previously, if more than a third of the growers voting in a referendum for a particular kind of tobacco are opposed, a marketing quota does not go into effect, and it is considered disapproved. The crop for which a quota is disapproved receives no Government price support.

OUTLOOK AND SITUATION FOR TOBACCO LEAF

Flue-cured, Types 11-14

Prices and Price Support

The season average price received by growers for their 1959 flue-cured crop was 58.2 cents per pound, equaling the previous record of 1958. However, the same overall averages result from offsetting changes in the price averages for sales in the separate Belts. Average prices in Georgia-Florida and Eastern North Carolina Belts were up a little over 1 percent and, in the Border Belt, up by about 4 percent to establish new highs. Average prices in the Middle and Old Belt markets were down about 1 and 7 percent, respectively. Quality of the tobacco in the Old and Middle Belts was not as good in 1959 as a year earlier.

The Government support level for the 1959 crop was 55.5 cents per pound and above any previous year's. About 5 percent of the crop--55-1/3 million pounds--was placed under loan. This was the smallest quantity to go under loan since the present loan program began in 1946. Of the nearly 1,600 million pounds of flue-cured placed under loan in the last 10 years, about 550 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent) remained as of early March. (For details by years see table 17.)

Table 17.--Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	741	845	1,586	704	338	366	22.9
1941-45	902	1,349	2,251	992	617	375	38.5
1947-49	1,174	1,458	2,632	1,108	715	393	46.0
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	1,185	757	428	54.7
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	1,279	777	502	52.4
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	1,244	828	416	50.3
1953	1,272	1,852	3,124	1,209	778	431	52.8
1954	1,314	1,915	3,229	1,173	744	429	52.7
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	1,281	728	553	52.7
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	1,170	705	465	51.5
1957	975	2,511	3,486	1,178	736	442	55.4
1958	1,081	2,308	3,389	1,179	736	443	58.2
1959 2/	1,079	2,210	3,289				58.2

Year	Parity price 3/	Price support level	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 29, 1960 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	50.0	45.0	77.6	6.2	0
1951	56.3	50.7	142.2	9.8	0
1952	56.2	50.6	5/165.0	12.1	0
1953	53.2	47.9	151.4	11.9	0
1954	53.2	47.9	130.2	9.9	0
1955	53.7	48.3	298.9	20.2	6/184.2
1956	54.3	48.9	319.9	22.5	6/152.2
1957	56.5	50.8	107.8	11.1	74.4
1958	60.7	54.6	144.8	13.4	113.9
1959	61.7	55.5	55.3	5.1	55.3
1960	#63.4	55.5			
Total	---	---	1,593.1	---	6/580.0

1/ Year beginning July 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959, as of date determining support level. 4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 5/ An additional 78.4 million pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans, but were purchased and shipped by mid-1953. 6/ Approximately 33 million pounds (largely 1954-55 tobacco) included in these figures have been sold.
Based on February data, but the parity price no longer used to determine support level. (See page 32.)

The Government support price level for the 1960 crop will be 55.5 cents per pound, the same as in 1959. This is provided by the amending legislation approved on February 20, 1960. This legislation also provided for a different method of determining the level of price support for the 1961 and subsequent crops. For an explanation of this see the preceding section.

Supplies

The 1959-60 total supply of flue-cured tobacco at 3,289 million pounds is 3 percent lower than 1958-59 and 11 percent below the record 1956-57 level.

According to farmers' March 1 intentions, 697,400 acres of flue-cured will be grown in 1960, slightly above 1959. Flue-cured acreage in each of the last 3 years has been substantially below acreage in all past years but a few, back to 1919. But yields per acre in recent years have been much higher than in earlier periods. The 1960 acreage allotments are the same as in 1959 for nearly all farms. If yields per acre in 1960 should be the same as the 1957-59 average, this year's production would total about 1,100 million pounds, a little larger than the 1959 crop.

Carryover of flue-cured on July 1, 1960 is estimated at about 2,100 million pounds--5 percent lower than last July 1 and the lowest since 1955. Assuming this year's crop at 1,100 million pounds, total supply for 1960-61 would approximate 3,200 million pounds--3 percent less than for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the current marketing year (July 1959-June 1960), the domestic use of flue-cured appears likely to be around 755 million pounds--about 2 percent more than in 1958-59. There are indications that more was used during the first half of the marketing year than in the corresponding period a year earlier. The great bulk of flue-cured used domestically goes into cigarettes, output of which is expected to continue to run ahead of a year earlier.

Exports of flue-cured in 1959-60 (the year ending June 30) may approximate 430-435 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--2 or 3 percent less than in each of the preceding 2 years. During the first 7 months of the current marketing year, flue-cured exports were about 7½ percent less than during the comparable period of 1958-59. The volume exported to the United Kingdom, accounting for over two-fifths of the total, was down 11½ percent. West Germany, accounting for a tenth of the total, got 29 percent less. Australian takings during the first 7 months of 1959-60 were down 38 percent from those in the comparable period of a year earlier. The foregoing countries are usually the three leading export outlets for flue-cured tobacco. Partially offsetting these decreases were sizable increases in exports to Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, Thailand, Pakistan, Uruguay, Hong Kong and Mexico. There were somewhat smaller increases in exports to Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland, Indonesia and Singapore. On the other hand, the July 1959-January 1960 flue-cured exports to Ireland, Finland, Norway, France, Italy,

Japan, New Zealand, India, Taiwan and the Philippine Republic were less than in the comparable period of 1958-59. None was recorded as going to Austria and Viet Nam in contrast with fair-sized quantities a year earlier.

Due principally to shipments under the foreign currency program, Egypt got a substantially larger quantity of flue-cured during July 1959--January 1960 than a year earlier when her takings were unusually small. The recent 7 months exports to Egypt were about double yearly shipments during 1955-57.

Burley, Type 31

Prices and Price Support

Growers received an average price of 60.4 cents a pound for the 1959 burley crop, 9 percent less than the 1958 record of 66.1 cents but the third highest ever received. The marketing season was the shortest on record. Auctions began November 23 and final sales were held January 27 at Lexington. Nearly nine-tenths of the crop had been sold by the time of the Christmas holiday shutdown at the auctions.

Volume sold was 9 percent larger than in 1958, but quality of the crop was one of the lowest for any crop ever produced. About two-thirds of the grades averaged 1 to 14 cents a pound lower than a year earlier, with largest losses for lower quality grades of leaf, tips and nondescript. For example, B4R averaged 58 cents a pound, compared with 66 cents a year earlier; T4R averaged 53 cents compared with 63 cents; N1G averaged 38 cents compared with 50 cents. Some medium quality flyings and lugs increased a little, while most better grades of flyings and lugs and tan leaf were unchanged.

The Government support level for the 1959 crop was 57.2 cents a pound--3 percent above 1958 and higher than any previous year. Growers placed 13.2 million pounds under loan during the 1959 season, equal to about 2.6 percent of the crop. In the preceding 3 years, deliveries for Government loans represented between 1 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the crop, but in the 1946-55 period the proportion ranged from a low of 7 percent to a high of 33 percent.

As of early March Government loan stocks of burley amounted to approximately 104 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent). This is 178 million pounds less than loan stocks held a year ago.

The 1959 Government support price represented 90 percent of the burley parity price as of October 1, 1959. The 1960 burley crop will receive Government price support, as marketing quotas will continue in effect. Under provisions of recently-enacted legislation, the support level for the 1960 burley crop will be the same as the 1959 level--57.2 cents a pound. Beginning with the 1961 crop, the support level will be adjusted according to the change between the 1959 parity index and the average parity index for the 3 calendar years just preceding the year for which the support is being determined.
(See page 32.)

Table 18.--Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	287	701	988	314	302	12	22.2
1941-45	448	730	1,178	437	424	13	40.0
1947-49	550	939	1,489	530	493	37	46.6
1950	499	1,000	1,499	518	488	30	49.0
1951	618	981	1,599	538	506	32	51.2
1952	650	1,061	1,711	548	519	29	50.3
1953	564	1,163	1,727	529	494	35	52.5
1954	668	1,198	1,866	519	486	33	49.8
1955	470	1,347	1,817	516	482	34	58.6
1956	506	1,301	1,807	508	480	28	63.6
1957	488	1,299	1,787	502	474	28	60.3
1958	466	1,285	1,751	515	480	35	66.1
1959 2/	500	1,236	1,736				60.4

	Parity price 3/	Price support level	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 29, 1960 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	50.8	45.7	44.2	8.9	0
1951	55.3	49.8	97.3	15.7	0
1952	55.0	49.5	103.9	16.0	0
1953	51.8	46.6	102.1	18.1	0
1954	51.5	46.4	221.4	33.2	5/108.5
1955	51.3	46.2	73.1	15.6	5/10.0
1956	53.4	48.1	6.0	1.2	.5
1957	57.4	51.7	16.6	3.4	10.5
1958	61.6	55.4	11.2	2.4	11.0
1959	63.6	57.2	13.2	2.6	13.2
1960	#65.8	57.2			
Total	---	---	689.0	---	5/153.7

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959, as of date determining support level. 4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 5/ Approximately 50 million pounds (predominantly 1954-55 tobacco) included in these figures have been sold. #Based on February data, but the parity price no longer used to determine support level. (See page 32.)

Supplies

The 1959-60 total supply of burley is estimated at about 1,736 million pounds--1 percent lower than for 1958-59. A 4 percent decline in carryover more than offset an increase in size of the crop. Total supplies of burley gradually declined the last 5 years; the 1959-60 total is 7 percent below the 1954-55 peak.

Based on farmers' March 1 intentions, 301,400 acres of burley will be grown in 1960--virtually unchanged from 1959. Acreage allotments in 1960 are mostly the same as last year. If yields per acre should equal the 1957-59 average, the 1960 crop would be around 485 million pounds--3 percent smaller than last year's outturn. The average yield obtained last year--1,660 pounds per acre--was an all-time high.

The carryover of burley next October 1 probably will be near 1,212 million pounds--24 million less than last October. Such carryover plus this year's indicated crop will provide a total 1960-61 supply approximating 1,697 million pounds--about 2 percent less than that for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the current marketing year (October 1959-September 1960), domestic use of burley may show some increase over the 480 million pounds of 1958-59. A continued rise is expected in cigarette output, principal domestic outlet for burley. Comparatively little change is expected in production of smoking tobacco, but output of plug chewing is likely to decline further.

In the first third of the current marketing year (October 1959-January 1960), burley exports were at a record rate. They were over a third larger than a year earlier, and more than double the relatively low total 2 years earlier. Four countries--Sweden, West Germany, Mexico and Egypt--accounted for nearly 70 percent of the total. Takings by Sweden increased by nearly a fourth, and those by West Germany and Mexico, by over a half. Consignments to Egypt,mostly under the P. L. 480 program, totaled about 2 million pounds (farm-sales weight), in contrast to none in the like period of 1958-59. Lesser quantities went to Denmark, Portugal, France and Netherlands, all of which increased takings over those a year earlier. On the other hand, none was reported as going to Italy and Australia, countries which took substantial quantities of burley in 1958-59. Less burley exports than a year earlier went to Norway and Finland.

Maryland, Type 32 3/

Prices

Maryland tobacco auctions for the 1959 crop are scheduled to open April 26 and to close by mid-July. Sales will also be held at the Baltimore hogshead market where approximately a tenth of the crop is marketed.

3/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year--the 12-month period, October 1 through September 30. Disappearance is calculated on the October-September basis.

The 1959 crop will not receive Government price support when it is marketed this spring and summer as the crop was not produced under a marketing quota. Last year, growers did not approve marketing quotas, and by law Government price support cannot be made available for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are disapproved by producers. In a referendum held February 2 of this year, however, about 78 percent of the Maryland growers voting approved marketing quotas for the 1960, 1961 and 1962 crops -- more than the two-thirds majority required to place quotas in effect.

As marketing quotas will be applicable to the 1960 Maryland crop, it will be eligible for Government price support when it is marketed in the spring and summer of 1961. According to recently-enacted legislation, the support level for the 1960 crop is to be the same as it would have been for the 1959 crop if a marketing quota had been in effect for that crop. If a marketing quota for the 1959 crop had been approved by growers in last year's referendum, the crop would have been supported at an average of 50.8 cents a pound; thus the support level for the 1960 crop will be 50.8 cents. This happens to equal the level at which the 1958 crop was supported, but is higher than those in all previous years. The method of determining support levels for the 1961 and subsequent crops is discussed beginning on page 32.

The average price for the 1958 crop (marketed mostly in 1959) was 62.3 cents -- nearly two-fifths above the average for the drought-affected 1957 crop and the highest on record. About 3 percent of the crop was placed under Government loan.

Supplies

The 1959 crop of Maryland tobacco is estimated at 33 million pounds, 7 percent larger than the 1958 crop. Carryover on January 1, 1960 was close to 63 million pounds, about an eighth less than a year earlier. The increase in size of the crop is more than offset by the reduction in stocks; total supply at 96 million pounds is about 6 percent less than for 1958-59 and the lowest in 9 years.

Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, 38,000 acres will be grown this year -- the same as in 1959. Acreage allotments for most farms are unchanged from last year, although allotments did not go into effect in 1959 because growers did not approve marketing quotas. If yields per acre should be near the 1956-59 average, this year's crop may be around 34 million pounds -- about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent larger than the 1959 estimated outturn. Carryover next January 1 is likely to be down moderately. The 1960-61 total supply may be about 4 percent less than the current level.

Table 19.--Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks following Jan. 1 1/	Supply	Disappearance 2/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	27.5	38.4	65.9	26.5	21.1	5.4	19.7
1941-45	29.4	44.1	71.5	29.7	27.1	2.6	48.9
1947-49	38.0	45.8	83.8	35.6	27.6	8.0	48.5
1950	40.0	53.4	93.4	35.5	27.1	8.4	48.2
1951	41.6	59.3	100.9	33.3	26.7	6.6	44.8
1952	40.2	64.9	105.1	40.3	32.5	7.8	48.8
1953	40.5	65.4	105.9	36.4	28.4	8.0	54.5
1954	43.8	68.6	112.4	36.1	27.9	8.2	40.3
1955	31.5	77.5	109.0	38.6	25.7	12.9	50.8
1956	36.5	69.7	106.2	34.9	21.4	13.5	51.7
1957	38.5	69.4	107.9	37.0	25.3	11.7	44.9
1958	30.9	70.9	101.8	39.3	24.0	15.3	62.3
1959 3/	33.2	62.9	96.1				

Year	Parity price 4/	Price support level	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 29, 1960 5/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	56.5	48.6	5.5	13.8	0
1951	60.6	No price support 6/			
1952	58.5	No price support 6/			
1953	56.0	50.4	6.7	16.5	3.8
1954	53.5	No price support 6/			
1955	53.1	No price support 6/			
1956	52.2	47.0	3.3	9.0	0
1957	53.3	48.0	5.9	15.3	4.3
1958	56.4	50.8	1.1	3.6	1.0
1959	56.4	No price support 6/			
1960	#57.7	50.8			
Total	—	—	22.5	—	9.1

1/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year--October 1 through September 30. 2/ Year beginning October 1. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Through 1959, as of date determining support level. 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 2 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ Marketing quota not in effect since less than two-thirds of growers voting approved. #Based on February data, but the parity price no longer used to determine support level. (See page 32.)

Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of Maryland tobacco in the 1958-59 marketing year at 24 million pounds was about 1-1/3 million less than a year earlier but about 2½ million above the unusually low figure 2 years earlier. Most Maryland tobacco used domestically goes into cigarettes, but certain grades are used in some cigars. Domestic use in the current marketing year may be near the 1958-59 level.

Last marketing year, the volume of Maryland tobacco exported was the largest in the postwar period, the increase over 1957-58 more than offsetting the decline in domestic use. In the first third of the current marketing year (October 1959-January 1960), exports of Maryland at 4.4 million pounds (farm-sales weight) were 8 percent below those in the comparable months a year ago. Belgium took a record quantity -- over four times as much as in October 1958-January 1959 and far more than in most previous full marketing years. Exports to The Netherlands increased by over a third. On the other hand, Switzerland, the principal market as usual, took about a fifth less than in the corresponding period of 1958-59, and shipments to Germany dropped by about two-thirds. None was reported as going to Portugal, Spain, Viet Nam and France. In 1958-59, Portugal was the second ranking foreign market for Maryland tobacco; Spain took over a million pounds; while Viet Nam and France each took significant quantities.

Fire-cured, Types 21-23

Prices and Price Supports

Auctions for Virginia fire-cured, type 21, began at the end of November and marketings were completed during the second week of February. Volume sold was 7 percent larger than in the previous year; quality of offerings was improved over that of the 1958 crop. The auction average was 37.7 cents per pound -- 2 percent above that for the 1958 crop and exceeded only in 1951, 1956 and 1957.

Auction sales for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, types 22 and 23, began in the second week of January and closed by the end of February. The average price of type 22 auction sales was 38.1 cents a pound -- 2 percent above 1958 and the highest in 4 years. Sales volume was up by a fifth; general quality of marketings was little changed from that of the year before. In addition to sales at auction, country sales of type 22 were fairly sizable. An estimated 2.8 million pounds were purchased in the country last season, 9 percent of total sales.

The type 23 auction average was 36.0 cents -- 2 percent below last season's record price, but otherwise above any previous year. Sales volume of this type increased sharply over last year's record low, and general quality was slightly better. Country sales of type 23 in recent years have been very small; they amounted to some 16,000 pounds last season.

The Government support price of the 1959 crop of fire-cured was 38.8 cents--the same as for the previous 2 crops. During the season just ended, growers of Virginia fire-cured placed 822,000 pounds under loan, equal to 8 percent of marketings. Loan placements were less than two-fifths as much as in the 1958 season; both quantity and percentage of marketings were the smallest in 6 years. Growers of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, type 22, placed about 4.2 million pounds--13 percent of marketings--under loan. While the quantity was up a little from 1958, it represented a smaller proportion of total marketings. Loan deliveries of type 23 were 1.1 million pounds--about a tenth of marketings. This was above placements a year ago--both in quantity and percentage--but otherwise lowest since 1951.

Government price support will again be available for the 1960 crop, as marketing quotas will continue in effect. Under provisions of recently-enacted legislation, the support level for the fire-cured types will be the same as in 1959--38.8 cents per pound. Beginning with the 1961 crop, providing marketing quotas are not disapproved, the support level will be adjusted according to the change between the 1959 parity index and the average parity index for the 3 calendar years just preceding the year for which the support is being determined. (See page 32.)

Supplies

The 1959-60 total supply of fire-cured tobacco, 175 million pounds, is 1 percent below the previous record low of 1958-59. For Virginia, type 21, supplies are 2 percent smaller, and for the Kentucky-Tennessee types, are 1 percent smaller than a year earlier.

According to farmers' intentions as of March 1, about 35,400 acres of fire-cured will be grown in 1960--not much different from 1959. Acreage allotments are mostly the same as last year's. If yields per acre are near the averages of recent years (adjusted for trend), this year's crop may approximate 54 million pounds--about 2 percent more than the volume marketed last season.

Carryover of fire-cured next October 1 may be near 120 million pounds--about 2 million less than last October 1 and lowest since 1946. These stocks, added to the indicated 1960 crop, would provide a total 1960-61 supply of 174 million pounds--slightly less than for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic disappearance of the fire-cured types in the current marketing year (October 1959-September 1960) may be near the quantity used last year. Manufacture of snuff--principal domestic outlet for fire-cured--is expected to hold near last year's level.

Exports of fire-cured in 1959-60 may be up a little from the postwar low of 1958-59. In the first third of the current marketing year (October 1959-January 1960) exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured were about 6 percent larger than in the corresponding months of 1958-59. The Netherlands, accounting for over a third of the total, took a little less

Table 20.--Fire-cured tobacco, type 21: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	18.2	30.6	48.8	20.1	8.6	11.5	10.2
1941-45	12.1	31.3	43.4	15.5	8.6	6.9	22.1
1947-49	12.9	22.5	35.4	12.8	5.3	7.5	30.4
1950	12.8	23.1	35.9	11.3	5.9	5.4	36.3
1951	13.4	24.6	38.0	11.0	6.3	4.7	39.2
1952	12.2	27.0	39.2	10.5	5.5	5.0	35.5
1953	9.2	28.7	37.9	11.7	6.9	4.8	35.6
1954	10.6	26.2	36.8	10.2	6.0	4.2	34.4
1955	10.5	26.6	37.1	12.7	6.7	6.0	31.3
1956	10.7	24.4	35.1	10.3	4.8	5.5	39.5
1957	8.6	24.8	33.4	9.6	4.2	5.4	38.7
1958	9.4	23.8	33.2	10.7	5.3	5.4	36.9
1959 2/	*10.1	22.5	32.6				37.7

Year	Parity price 3/ 4/	Price support level 5/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 29, 1960 6/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	30.3	34.3	2.4	18.8	0
1951	33.6	37.4	2.6	19.4	0
1952	34.8	37.1	2.4	19.7	0
1953	34.4	35.0	.7	7.6	0
1954	34.8	34.8	2.1	19.8	1.7
1955	35.8	34.6	1.8	17.1	1.4
1956	36.2	36.1	1.7	15.9	1.7
1957	38.8	38.8	1.0	11.6	1.0
1958	41.8	38.8	2.2	23.4	2.1
1959	41.9	38.8	.9	8.9	.9
1960	#42.8	38.8			
Total	---	---	17.8	---	8.8

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959, as of date determining burley support level. 4/ Data for 1950-57 are parity prices for all fire-cured tobacco--starting with 1958, type 21 parity computed separately. 5/ Set at 75 percent of burley support through 1957, but due to changes in legislation, has remained at 1957 level. (See page 32.) 6/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures. *Indicated by sales data. #Based on February data.

Table 21.--Fire-cured tobacco, types 22-23 1/: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 2/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	90.8	163.6	254.4	101.6	43.4	58.2	10.0
1941-45	54.0	139.4	193.4	66.4	41.0	25.4	21.0
1947-49	64.4	132.1	196.5	57.3	30.7	26.6	30.1
1950	45.4	141.8	187.2	64.6	30.7	33.9	29.7
1951	46.1	122.6	168.7	48.8	25.8	23.0	40.3
1952	46.0	119.9	165.9	48.3	24.2	24.1	38.1
1953	39.7	117.6	157.3	49.5	26.0	23.5	33.3
1954	51.6	107.8	159.4	48.9	23.9	25.0	38.5
1955	54.7	110.5	165.2	52.0	24.6	27.4	38.4
1956	59.9	113.2	173.1	52.3	27.5	24.8	36.1
1957	41.9	120.8	162.7	53.3	29.5	23.8	36.4
1958	33.9	109.4	143.3	44.1	24.6	19.5	38.1
1959 3/	*43.0	99.2	142.2				38.4

Year	Parity price 4/ 5/	Price support level 6/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 29, 1960 7/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	30.3	34.3	9.8	21.6	0
1951	33.6	37.4	4.9	10.6	0
1952	34.8	37.1	8.5	18.4	0
1953	34.4	35.0	7.5	18.9	0
1954	34.8	34.8	4.8	9.3	2.2
1955	35.8	34.6	7.9	14.4	5.1
1956	36.2	36.1	18.6	31.1	14.5
1957	38.8	38.8	13.9	33.1	10.8
1958	41.2	38.8	4.4	12.0	4.4
1959	41.6	38.8	5.3	12.3	5.3
1960	#43.1	38.8			
Total	---	---	85.6	---	42.3

1/ Type 24 included until early 1950's when it became practically nonexistent. 2/ Year beginning October 1. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Through 1959, as of date determining burley support level. 5/ Data for 1950-57 are parity prices for all fire-cured tobacco--starting with 1958, types 22-23 parity computed separately. 6/ Set at 75 percent of burley support through 1957, but due to changes in legislation, has remained at 1957 level. (See page 32.) 7/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures. *Indicated by sales data. #Based on February data.

than a year earlier. Switzerland was the next ranking outlet, increasing takings by nearly a half. Other countries receiving more than a year ago were Egypt, Sweden, West Germany and Norway. But there were smaller takings by Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, and Canary Islands. None was reported as going to France, third ranking outlet in 1958-59. Exports of Virginia fire-cured were a little below those in October 1958-January 1959. Consignments to Norway, usually the leading outlet, and to Switzerland, declined sharply. On the other hand, more Virginia fire-cured than a year earlier went to United Kingdom, Sweden and The Netherlands. There was little change in exports to West Germany.

Dark Air-Cured and Sun-Cured, Types 35-37

Prices and Price Supports

Auction markets for One Sucker (type 35), Green River (type 36) and Virginia sun-cured (type 37) opened during the first third of December and sales were concluded by early February. For each of the three types, sales volume increased substantially over the record or near-record lows of last season, while prices were below the all-time highs averaged at last year's auctions. Type 35 averaged 34.7 cents--11 percent below 1958 and lowest in 4 years. Volume was up by a fifth from the year before and average quality was lower. The auction average of 34.0 cents for type 36 was 7 percent less than a year earlier and 1 percent less than 2 years earlier. Sales volume rose 14 percent from that in 1958--smallest on record; general quality of offerings was better than in the previous season. The auction market average for Virginia sun-cured was 34.4 cents--6 percent below 1958 but a little higher than in 1957. Total volume was nearly a fifth larger than in 1958 but still smaller than in any previous year since 1943. Quality of the tobacco was lower than that of the 1958 crop. About 11 percent of the Virginia sun-cured volume was sold on the fire-cured markets.

The Government support level for the 1959 crop of dark air-cured and sun-cured was 34.5 cents per pound--the same as for the 2 preceding crops. In the season just ended, growers of One Sucker placed about 3.0 million pounds under loan--a little over a fifth of marketings. This was substantially more--both in quantity and proportion--than the record-low figures of the preceding season. Type 36 loan placements of 741,000 pounds--14 percent of marketings--also exceeded the previous year's record low, but were less than in all other preceding seasons. Loan placements of Virginia sun-cured were negligible, comprising only about one-half of 1 percent of marketings.

Government price support will again be available for the 1960 crops of dark air- and sun-cured, as marketing quotas will continue in effect. In accordance with recently-enacted legislation, the support level for dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco will be the same as in 1959--34.5 cents per pound. Beginning with the 1961 type 37 crop, the support level will be adjusted according to the change between the 1959 parity index and the average parity index for the 3 calendar years just preceding the year for which the support is being determined. This will also apply to types 35-36, if marketing quotas are not disapproved. (See page 32.)

Table 22.--Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-36: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	32.5	60.1	92.6	36.0	24.3	11.7	8.7
1941-45	34.6	61.2	95.8	37.2	31.3	5.9	20.4
1947-49	33.0	71.2	104.2	30.4	21.3	9.1	27.2
1950	25.1	76.8	101.9	32.9	22.6	10.3	23.2
1951	27.7	68.9	96.6	26.4	18.5	7.9	34.3
1952	30.1	70.2	100.3	25.2	19.2	6.0	31.6
1953	23.6	75.2	98.8	26.7	20.1	6.6	25.2
1954	30.4	72.1	102.5	25.9	16.3	9.6	34.3
1955	27.8	76.6	104.4	23.6	18.4	5.2	31.8
1956	30.7	80.8	111.5	34.0	23.4	10.6	34.0
1957	19.8	77.5	97.3	24.8	18.5	6.3	36.1
1958	16.1	72.5	88.6	25.0	17.5	7.5	38.4
1959 2/	19.6	63.6	83.2				34.4

	Parity price 3/	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 29, 1960 5/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	27.2	30.5	4.1	16.3	0
1951	29.6	33.2	7.3	26.4	0
1952	30.5	33.0	6/9.9	32.9	0
1953	30.2	31.1	7.5	31.8	0
1954	29.4	30.9	7.2	23.7	4.4
1955	30.4	30.8	6.3	22.7	3.7
1956	31.0	32.1	6.6	21.5	6.1
1957	33.2	34.5	3.0	15.2	2.7
1958	36.0	34.5	.5	2.7	.3
1959	36.8	34.5	3.7	18.9	3.7
1960	#38.0	34.5			
Total	---	---	56.1	---	20.9

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959, as of date determining burley support level. 4/ Set at 66-2/3 percent of burley support through 1957, but due to changes in legislation, has remained at 1957 level. (See page 32.) 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ An additional 200,000 pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans but purchased and shipped by mid-1953. #Based on February data.

Table 23.--Sun-cured tobacco, type 37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	2.7	2.7	5.4	2.6			11.5
1941-45	2.4	3.2	5.6	2.6			28.1
1947-49	3.0	3.6	6.6	3.0			30.7
1950	3.6	4.0	7.6	3.5	3.0	0.5	33.9
1951	4.0	4.1	8.1	3.8	3.1	.7	34.6
1952	3.7	4.3	8.1	4.1	3.5	.6	31.6
1953	2.9	4.0	6.9	3.2	2.7	.5	31.8
1954	3.7	3.7	7.4	3.2	2.7	.5	32.2
1955	3.3	4.2	7.4	2.9	2.1	.8	25.3
1956	3.2	4.6	7.8	2.5	1.9	.6	35.7
1957	2.7	5.3	8.0	2.5	1.9	.6	34.0
1958	1.9	5.5	7.4	2.5	2.2	.3	36.8
1959 2/	*2.2	4.9	7.1				34.4

Year	Parity price 3/	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 29, 1960 5/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.
1950	34.2	30.5	34	0.9	0
1951	37.5	33.2	59	1.5	0
1952	37.7	33.0	84	2.3	0
1953	35.6	31.1	24	.8	0
1954	34.5	30.9	123	3.3	0
1955	34.1	30.8	72	2.2	0
1956	33.0	32.1	103	3.2	0
1957	35.5	34.5	11	.4	0
1958	37.5	34.5	2	.1	0
1959	38.0	34.5	24	1.1	0
1960	#38.6	34.5			
Total	—	—	536	—	0

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959, as of date determining burley support level. 4/ Set at 66-2/3 percent of burley support through 1957, but due to changes in legislation, has remained at 1957 level. (See page 32.) 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures. *Indicated by sales data. #Based on February data.

Supplies

The 1959-60 total supply of dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco is 6 percent lower than for 1958-59 and second smallest on record. A drop in stocks was not fully offset by an increase in the 1959 crop.

According to farmers' intentions on March 1, about 13,400 acres of dark air-cured and 2,000 acres of sun-cured will be grown in 1960. Indicated acreage of dark air-cured is 1 percent larger than last year, while that of sun-cured is down by 5 percent. Most allotments for 1960 are the same as in 1958. If yields per acre are near the average of the recent 3 years, this year's production of dark air-cured and sun-cured would approximate 21 million pounds--4 percent less than harvested in 1959.

Carryover of the combined dark air- and sun-cured types next October 1 seems likely to be near 65 million pounds--about 3-1/2 million less than last October and lowest since 1946. This carryover plus the indicated crop would give total 1960-61 supplies of 86 million pounds--5 percent smaller than for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the current marketing year (October 1959-September 1960), the domestic use of dark air- and sun-cured may be a little below that in 1958-59. In domestic manufacture, plug, twist and fine-cut chewing tobacco absorb most of these types. Output of these products in the first third of the current marketing year was 5 percent below a year ago, and the decline is likely to continue. But the quantity of dark air-cured utilized for nonchewing uses may also affect domestic use. In the postwar period, fluctuations in such usage apparently has contributed to alternating increases and decreases in domestic disappearance of the dark air-cured types, despite a consistent downtrend in chewing output.

Exports of dark air-cured tobacco in the current marketing year may also be below those in 1958-59. About half of the 1958-59 exports went out in the form of BlackFat--a semiprocessed product. In October 1959-January 1960 exports of Black Fat were 15 percent smaller than a year earlier. Shipments to Nigeria and Ghana, the first and second ranking markets, were down by a fifth and an eighth, respectively. The quantity exported to Cameroon also was less than a year earlier. Exports to French West Africa increased moderately, and a sizable shipment went to Other Spanish Africa, in contrast to none in the comparable period of 1958-59.

In the first third of the current marketing year, exports of One Sucker were over a fifth larger than a year earlier, mainly due to a significant shipment to Finland. Belgium, second ranking market in 1958-59, took 22 percent less. None was reported as going to Austria and Portugal; in the preceding crop year shipments to these countries accounted for over 60 percent of total exports. In the same period, exports of Green River were 31 percent less than in October 1958-January 1959. The United Kingdom, accounting for nearly half of the total, cut takings by approximately 60 percent. Exports to Belgium increased sharply.

Cigar Tobacco, Types 41-62

Cigar Leaf Prices and Price Supports

The 1959 crop of Pennsylvania cigar filler type 41 sold at an average price of 31½ cents--12½ percent higher than the 1958 crop and the highest on record except for the 1945 and 1946 crops, which brought 34 and 32½ cents, respectively. The 1959 average price of Ohio filler types 42-44 was reportedly higher than the 24-cent average for the extremely small 1958 crop.

The 1959 crops of Connecticut Valley cigar binder types 51-52 averaged about 42½ cents per pound--almost a fifth lower than 1958 and second lowest since 1944.

The 1959 crops of Wisconsin cigar binder started selling in late January. Southern Wisconsin type 54 prices averaged close to last year for early marketings but dropped by mid-February due to poorer quality offerings. The season average will be lower than 30 cents a pound compared with 34.6 cents for the 1958 crop, the highest price average since 1946. Prices of Northern Wisconsin type 55 averaged about 36½ cents, a little higher than for the 1958 crop and highest since the 1946 crop. As was the case a year earlier, roughly half of the crop was sold as straight stripped and crop lots. The proportion sold as binder was substantially smaller and the proportion sold as stemmings (fillers out) was much larger than a year earlier.

Government price supports were in effect for the 1959 crops of Connecticut Valley binder types 51 and 52 and for the cigar filler and binder types 42-44 and 53-55 (practically all grown in Ohio and Wisconsin). The 1959 support level for the Connecticut Valley binder tobacco was appreciably lower than in previous years because of the revised method of computing its parity price that became effective in January 1959. (See the March 1959 issue of The Tobacco Situation, pages 46-47 for a discussion of this.) The specific levels of support are shown in table 24.

About 1½ million pounds of 1959 Connecticut Valley Broadleaf type 51 were placed under loan--about 30 percent of the crop. About 150,000 pounds of Havana Seed type 52 and 95,000 pounds of all purpose Connecticut tobacco were received under loan. None of the Ohio filler was placed under loan. Approximately 835,000 pounds of Southern Wisconsin type 54 and a small quantity of Northern Wisconsin type 55 have been placed under loan.

Growers of cigar binder (types 51-52) and cigar filler and binder (types 42-44 and 53-55) approved marketing quotas on the 1960, 1961 and 1962 crops and thus became eligible for Government price support for these crops. Their 1960 crop support levels will be the same as in 1959 as provided in the new legislation approved February 20, 1960. This legislation also provided for a new method of determining the level of price support for the 1961 and subsequent crops. For an explanation of this see page 32.

Table 24.--Cigar tobacco types: Government price support levels, 1958-60, and average prices, 1958-59

Type	1958		1959		1960
	Price support level 1/	Season average price	Price support level 1/	Indicated average price	Price support level 2/
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Ohio cigar filler, types 42-44	23.4	24.2	23.4	n. a.	23.4
Puerto Rican filler, type 46	31.2	30.0	29.7	n. a.	29.7
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf binder, type 51 3/	56.2	54.0	39.6	42.6	39.6
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed binder, type 52	48.0	49.4	39.6		39.6
Southern Wisconsin binder, type 54	25.5	34.6	26.5	30.0	26.5
Northern Wisconsin binder, type 55	31.0	35.2	32.0	36.5	32.0

1/ For Pennsylvania Havana Seed, type 53: 1958, 25.5 cents; and 1959, 26.5 cents.
2/ Recently enacted legislation provides for 1960 crop price supports at same levels as for 1959 (see page 32).
3/ Broadleaf (type 51) supported only on an unsorted basis.
n. a. Not available.

Table 25.--Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities placed under loan, 1950-59 and remaining under loan Feb. 29, 1960

Crop year	Puerto Rican, type 46	Ohio, types 42-44	Conn. Valley, type 51	Conn. Valley, type 52	So. Wis., type 54	No. Wis., type 55	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1950	0.3	2.6	0.1	3.7	1.4	0.6	1/11.5
1951	1.1	.6	1.7	2.7	4.8	.1	1/11.0
1952	1.4	- - -	N O P R I C E S U P P O R T 2/			- - -	1.4
1953	1.4	2.7	3/	1.8	2.4	1.9	1/10.3
1954	5.1	1.2	.8	3.4	1.3	.9	12.7
1955	2.8	.8	7.8	5.2	.4	3.1	20.1
1956	1.5	.4	1.7	1.6	.1	.9	6.2
1957	1.5	.1	2.5	.4	---	.3	4.8
1958	1.7	0	.3	.1	0	.1	2.2
1959	4/	0	1.5	.2	.8	3/	2.5
Total	16.8	8.4	16.4	19.1	11.2	7.9	1/82.7
Remaining as of Feb. 29, 1960	0	0	7.7	4.8	.8	.7	14.0

1/ Includes 2.8 million pounds of 1950 crop Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41) and negligible amounts from the 1950, 1951, and 1953 crops of New York and Pennsylvania Havana seed (type 53).
2/ Price support not in effect because marketing quotas were disapproved by growers.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
4/ Marketings not completed.

1960 Cigar Filler and Binder Allotments

The 1960 allotment of the Connecticut Valley binder types (announced on January 15, 1960) is 12,020 acres-- virtually the same as in 1959. The 1960 allotment mainly for Ohio filler and the Wisconsin binder types (announced the same time) is 25,264 acres as compared with 24,943 acres available in 1959. On February 11, 1960 growers voted in favor of applying marketing quotas to their 1960, 1961 and 1962 crops. There were separate referendums, one for the Connecticut Valley binder types and the other for the combined Ohio filler and other binder types. In the Connecticut Valley referendum nearly 90 percent of the votes favored a continuation of marketing quotas on the next 3 crops, and in the other referendum (mainly Wisconsin and Ohio) the vote was 95 percent in favor.

Supplies

Filler: The 1959-60 total supply of Pennsylvania cigar filler at 158 million pounds is 2 percent above a year earlier and 8 percent above the long-time low of 2 years ago. Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, the 1960 prospective acreage is 32,000-- 3 percent more than in 1959. If yields per acre equal the 1955-59 average, 1960 production of Pennsylvania filler may be 52 million pounds, a little lower than last year when average yields per acre were the highest in history.

The 1959-60 total supply of Ohio cigar filler is less than 24 million pounds-- only a little above the record low of 1958-59. According to March 1 intentions of growers, the probable 1960 acreage is 4,000-- slightly more than harvested in 1959. If yields per acre should equal the 1955-57 average (excluding the very low 1958 and high 1959 yields) the 1960 crop would be about 6 million pounds-- moderately less than last year when average yields were record high.

The 1959-60 total supply of Puerto Rico cigar filler is about 68 million pounds-- 9 percent lower than 1958-59 and the smallest for many years. The Puerto Rican filler is planted in the fall and harvested in the early months of the following year. The crop for harvest in early 1960 is indicated to be about 26 million pounds-- close to the size of each of the previous 2 crops.

Binder: The 1959-60 total supply of Connecticut Valley binder (types 51-52) is 43 million pounds-- slightly less than the previous low of 1958-59. Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, the 1960 prospective acreage of Broadleaf is a fifth below that harvested last year, but Havana Seed acreage is down only 3 percent. If yields per acre equal the 1955-59 average and harvested acreage is close to intentions, the 1960 crop of Connecticut Valley binder tobacco will approximate 7 million pounds, about a sixth less than in 1959 and second lowest on record.

Table 26.--Cigar filler tobacco, types 41-46: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-59

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
	Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41)						
1947	52.1	98.5	150.6	50.8	49.3	1.5	30.5
1948	57.4	99.8	157.2	51.2	50.5	.7	26.3
1949	54.2	106.0	160.2	44.4	43.7	.7	26.4
1950	56.0	115.8	171.8	45.6	45.0	.6	26.4
1951	56.2	126.2	182.4	50.0	49.3	.7	19.0
1952	37.9	132.4	170.3	51.2	50.8	.4	25.2
1953	38.2	119.1	157.3	51.6	51.4	.2	27.5
1954	48.8	105.7	154.5	41.5	41.4	.1	27.4
1955	45.7	113.0	158.7	55.0	54.6	.4	24.5
1956	48.4	103.7	152.1	46.8	46.6	.2	24.0
1957	41.2	105.3	146.5	42.8	42.7	.1	20.5
1958	51.0	103.7	154.7	50.4	50.1	.3	28.0
1959 2/	53.5	104.3	157.8				31.5
	Ohio, Miami Valley (types 42-44)						
1947	8.4	23.7	32.1	8.2	8.2		31.0
1948	10.9	23.9	34.8	8.9	8.9		23.0
1949	11.2	25.9	37.1	9.1	9.1		25.0
1950	10.5	28.0	38.5	7.3	7.3		18.6
1951	7.3	31.2	38.5	10.0	10.0		24.4
1952	8.8	28.5	37.3	10.0	10.0		25.0
1953	6.6	27.3	33.9	9.8	9.8		18.5
1954	8.0	24.1	32.1	9.2	9.2		22.5
1955	7.5	22.9	30.4	7.2	7.2		21.8
1956	6.3	23.2	29.5	6.4	6.4		22.0
1957	4.6	23.1	27.7	7.2	7.2		22.8
1958	2.5	20.5	23.0	5.9	5.9		24.2
1959 2/	6.8	17.1	23.9				
	Puerto Rico (type 46)						
1947	26.1	74.0	100.1	32.1	30.6	1.5	27.5
1948	27.0	68.0	95.0	41.8	32.9	8.9	27.0
1949	26.0	53.2	79.2	28.1	25.9	2.2	20.0
1950	25.5	51.1	76.6	28.8	28.5	.3	28.0
1951	28.1	47.8	75.9	34.1	33.8	.3	30.0
1952	34.3	41.8	76.1	28.9	28.6	.3	32.0
1953	34.1	47.2	81.3	32.1	32.0	.1	30.0
1954	34.0	49.2	83.2	23.9	23.8	.1	30.5
1955	30.0	59.3	89.3	31.7	31.6	.1	25.2
1956	24.0	57.6	81.6	31.3	30.9	.4	30.8
1957	26.7	50.3	77.0	27.4	27.3	.1	27.5
1958	25.6	49.6	75.2	32.8	31.6	1.2	30.0
1959 2/	26.0	42.4	68.4				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision.

The 1959-60 total supply of Wisconsin binder tobacco (types 54-55) is about 71½ million pounds, nearly 5 percent above the record low of 1958-59. Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, the 1960 acreage may be 14,600, slightly above the 1959 acreage; a 5 percent increase in Northern Wisconsin type 55 more than offset a 5 percent decrease in Southern Wisconsin type 54. If yields per acre should equal the 1955-59 average, this year's Wisconsin production may be approximately 24 million pounds, 5 percent less than last year. The 1959 average yields per acre were the highest ever recorded.

Wrapper: The 1959-60 supply of the shade grown wrapper tobacco (types 61-62) is nearly 39 million pounds-- nearly 5 percent above 1958-59 and a record high. Prospective acreage of the two wrapper types is 14,000 compared with 13,800 harvested in 1959. Acreage in Georgia-Florida (type 62) is indicated to be up 5 percent to a record high, but a small decline is indicated in the Connecticut Valley (type 61). If yields per acre equal the 1955-59 average, this year's production of wrapper tobacco may approximate 18½ million pounds, not greatly different than last year when yields per acre were above average. Carryover on July 1 is expected to be up some from last July 1 and total supplies for 1960-61 probably will be greater than for the current marketing year.

Domestic Use and Exports

Filler: Domestic use of Pennsylvania filler during 1958-59 at 50 million pounds exceeded each of the previous 2 years by a sizable margin. Disappearance of Ohio filler at less than 6 million pounds was a new low. The domestic use of Puerto Rican tobacco in the year ended last September at about 31½ million pounds represented a sizable gain over the low figure of a year earlier, but this was not greatly different from domestic use in each of the two previous years. The great bulk of the filler types is used in cigars produced in this country.

About 1½ million pounds of filler tobacco was exported in the 1958-59 marketing year. Nearly nine-tenths of it went to Viet Nam, and most of the rest to France. During the first third of the 1959-60 marketing year exports of filler tobacco were less than 50,000 pounds-- most of it to France.

Binder: The 1958-59 domestic use of Connecticut Valley cigar binder types 51-52 at near 8 million pounds was sharply lower than even the reduced level of 1957-58. This sharp reduction in recent years reflects the severe impact of the development of processed sheet binder on the use of these types. Stocks data on the constituent types of processed binder sheet indicate that types 51-52 composed roughly half of the total tobacco used for this purpose. Most of the rest used for processed binder sheet came from the Connecticut Valley cigar wrapper type 61, the Pennsylvania cigar filler type 41 and, to a lesser extent, the Wisconsin cigar binder type 55.

Table 27. --Cigar binder tobacco, types 51-52: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-59

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51)							
1947	15.0	28.6	43.6	13.3			51.0
1948	14.0	30.3	44.3	17.8	13.5	4.3	60.0
1949	14.1	26.5	40.6	12.9	11.8	1.1	53.0
1950	16.4	27.7	44.1	14.3	13.3	1.0	52.0
1951	14.5	29.8	44.3	14.1	13.2	.9	51.0
1952	14.8	30.2	45.0	14.5	13.8	.7	50.0
1953	14.7	30.5	45.2	13.4	12.7	.7	58.4
1954	13.3	31.8	45.1	11.7	11.5	.2	56.5
1955	12.1	33.4	45.5	14.7	14.3	.4	44.9
1956	7.5	30.8	38.3	12.8	11.3	1.5	59.0
1957	5.1	25.5	30.6	8.4	7.7	.7	50.0
1958	3.6	22.2	25.8	5.8	5.6	.2	54.0
1959 2/	5.0	20.0	25.0				
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52)							
1947	15.1	16.5	31.6	12.2			73.3
1948	14.6	19.3	33.9	14.1	9.4	4.7	62.3
1949	14.7	19.8	34.5	9.5	7.4	2.1	41.9
1950	15.2	25.0	40.2	12.9	11.2	1.7	39.8
1951	11.2	27.3	38.5	11.0	9.1	1.9	42.6
1952	9.6	27.5	37.1	12.9	11.5	1.4	48.9
1953	12.0	24.2	36.2	11.9	10.8	1.1	54.9
1954	11.9	24.3	36.2	12.9	12.2	.7	44.0
1955	9.9	23.3	33.2	11.6	10.1	1.5	35.0
1956	5.8	21.6	27.4	7.2	5.7	1.5	42.3
1957	3.2	20.2	23.4	7.5	6.3	1.2	44.9
1958	1.8	15.9	17.7	3.2	2.6	.6	49.4
1959 2/	3.5	14.5	18.0				
Total Connecticut Valley (types 51-52)							
1947	30.1	45.1	75.2	25.6			62.2
1948	28.6	49.6	78.2	31.9	22.9	9.0	61.2
1949	28.8	46.3	75.1	22.4	19.2	3.2	47.4
1950	31.6	52.7	84.3	27.2	24.5	2.7	46.1
1951	25.7	57.1	82.8	25.1	22.3	2.8	47.3
1952	24.4	57.7	82.1	27.4	25.3	2.1	49.6
1953	26.7	54.7	81.4	25.3	23.5	1.8	56.8
1954	25.2	56.1	81.3	24.6	23.7	.9	50.6
1955	22.0	56.7	78.7	26.3	24.4	1.9	40.4
1956	13.3	52.4	65.7	20.0	17.0	3.0	51.7
1957	8.3	45.7	54.0	15.9	14.0	1.9	48.2
1958	5.4	38.1	43.5	9.0	8.2	.8	52.4
1959 2/	8.5	34.5	42.0				42.6

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

Table 28.—Cigar binder tobacco, types 54-55: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-59

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
	Southern Wisconsin (type 54)						
1947	15.8	37.9	53.7	16.5			22.3
1948	11.9	37.2	49.1	9.3	8.9	.4	22.4
1949	12.6	39.8	52.4	12.3	12.3		22.8
1950	13.2	40.1	53.3	13.0	13.0		23.5
1951	10.4	40.3	50.7	16.0	16.0		25.3
1952	8.3	34.7	43.0	9.7	8.1	1.6	19.5
1953	7.2	33.3	40.5	10.0	10.0		24.3
1954	7.5	30.5	38.0	9.0	8.5	.5	24.3
1955	6.7	29.0	35.7	10.3	9.9	.4	22.9
1956	6.8	25.4	32.2	11.2	11.0	.2	26.1
1957	7.6	21.0	28.6	8.6	8.2	.4	31.1
1958	8.8	20.0	28.8	7.9	7.5	.4	34.6
1959 2/	10.3	20.9	31.2				3/30.0
	Northern Wisconsin (type 55)						
1947	21.5	37.6	59.1	22.9			34.9
1948	18.4	36.2	54.6	19.4	17.7	1.7	23.0
1949	18.8	35.2	54.0	13.2	13.0	.2	28.5
1950	18.7	40.8	59.5	16.4	16.3	.1	28.1
1951	12.9	43.1	56.0	15.6	15.5	.1	31.3
1952	13.6	40.4	54.0	18.6	18.4	.2	31.4
1953	12.8	35.4	48.2	16.4	16.1	.3	31.9
1954	15.4	31.8	47.2	16.3	16.1	.2	32.7
1955	14.3	30.9	45.2	13.4	13.1	.3	24.6
1956	13.4	31.8	45.2	13.6	13.4	.2	30.9
1957	12.2	31.6	43.8	17.2	15.1	2.1	33.5
1958	13.0	26.6	39.3	14.0	11.7	2.3	35.2
1959 2/	15.0	25.3	40.3				3/36.5
	Total Wisconsin types (54-55)						
1947	37.3	75.5	112.8	39.4			29.6
1948	30.3	73.4	103.7	28.7	26.6	2.1	22.7
1949	31.4	75.0	106.4	25.5	25.3	.2	26.2
1950	31.9	80.9	112.8	29.4	29.3	.1	26.2
1951	23.3	83.4	106.7	31.6	31.5	.1	28.6
1952	21.9	75.1	97.0	28.3	26.5	1.8	26.9
1953	20.0	68.7	88.7	26.4	26.1	.3	25.8
1954	22.9	62.3	85.2	25.3	24.6	.7	30.0
1955	21.0	59.9	80.9	23.7	23.0	.7	24.1
1956	20.2	57.2	77.4	24.8	24.4	.4	29.3
1957	19.8	52.6	72.4	25.8	23.3	2.5	32.6
1958 2/	21.8	46.6	67.9	21.9	19.2	2.7	35.0
1959 2/	25.3	46.2	71.5				3/33.9

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Preliminary estimate based on market reports.

Exports of the Connecticut Valley binder types in 1958-59 dropped sharply below the previous 2 years. West Germany, Denmark, Netherlands and Belgium lowered their takings. During the first third of 1959-60, exports of Broadleaf were ahead of the low level in the same period of 1958-59, as Denmark and Belgium took more. But exports of Havana Seed just about held even with a year earlier, increases to Belgium and Netherlands offsetting a decrease to West Germany.

The 1958-59 domestic use of Wisconsin binder types 54-55 at 19½ million pounds was a sixth lower than a year earlier and the smallest for many years. A substantial proportion of Wisconsin tobacco is used in the manufacture of scrap chewing tobacco. The reduced requirement for cigar binder resulting from the processed sheet development appears to be affecting Wisconsin binder (especially type 55) as well as the Connecticut types.

Exports of Wisconsin tobacco (largely type 55) were considerably higher in 1958-59 and 1957-58 than in most previous years. Most exports went to West Germany but East Germany also got a substantial shipment in 1958-59. During the first third of the 1959-60 marketing year exports of these types were considerably less than in the same period of 1958-59-- reflecting the sizable decrease in shipments to West Germany.

Wrapper: The domestic use of shadegrown cigar wrapper has held steady during the last 4 years at close to 11½ million pounds despite the increasing number of cigars and cigarillos turned out. Indications are that this same level of domestic use was maintained during the first half of the 1959-60 marketing year. Total use of wrapper has not increased because, with the increasing proportion of smaller cigars and cigarillos, more units can be wrapped with a given quantity of leaf.

During each of the marketing years 1957-58 and 1958-59, exports of wrapper leaf at 5.3 million pounds were significantly above most previous years. During the first 7 months of the 1959-60 marketing year, exports of wrapper leaf were about a fifth below those in the comparable period a year earlier. The drop was entirely in the Connecticut Valley type, while exports of the Georgia-Florida type were moderately ahead of a year earlier. Substantially less was shipped to West Germany, by far the leading foreign outlet, and also less went to Canada, the second ranking destination. However, shipments to the United Kingdom were up sharply and far exceeded that taken in other recent full years. Most of it was the Georgia-Florida wrapper leaf.

Table 29--Cigar wrapper tobacco, types 61-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1947-59

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
	Connecticut Valley Shade-grown (type 61)						
1947	9.3	10.1	19.4	8.7			310.0
1948	9.8	10.7	20.5	8.4			290.0
1949	11.1	12.1	23.2	9.6			205.0
1950	9.1	13.6	22.7	9.7			205.0
1951	8.2	13.0	21.2	8.3			205.0
1952	8.9	12.9	21.8	10.8			210.0
1953	10.3	11.0	21.3	9.9			205.0
1954	9.9	11.4	21.3	10.2			215.0
1955	8.8	11.1	19.9	9.3			215.0
1956	10.3	10.6	20.9	9.5			190.0
1957	11.8	11.4	23.2	10.1			205.0
1958	10.2	13.1	23.3	10.3	6.9	3.4	235.0
1959 2/	10.9	13.0	23.9				
	Georgia-Florida Shade-grown (type 62)						
1947	4.2	3.2	7.4	3.6			265.0
1948	5.3	3.8	9.1	4.6			245.0
1949	6.2	4.5	10.7	4.8			195.0
1950	6.4	5.9	12.3	5.4			200.0
1951	6.8	6.9	13.7	5.4			180.0
1952	5.8	8.3	14.1	5.8			180.0
1953	4.5	8.3	12.8	6.0			195.0
1954	6.6	6.8	13.4	6.5			195.0
1955	6.8	6.9	13.7	7.3			185.0
1956	6.8	6.4	13.2	6.1			180.0
1957	7.1	7.1	14.2	6.7			190.0
1958	6.3	7.5	13.8	6.5	4.6	1.9	185.0
1959 2/	7.7	7.3	15.0				
	Total Shade-grown (types 61-62)						
1947	13.5	13.4	26.9	12.4			296.0
1948	15.1	14.5	29.6	13.0	10.5	2.5	274.0
1949	17.3	16.6	33.9	14.5	10.8	3.7	201.0
1950	15.5	19.4	34.9	14.9	11.3	3.6	203.0
1951	14.9	20.0	34.9	13.7	10.1	3.6	194.0
1952	14.7	21.2	35.9	16.6	12.2	4.4	198.0
1953	14.8	19.3	34.1	15.9	12.2	3.7	202.0
1954	16.4	18.2	34.6	16.6	12.4	4.2	207.0
1955	15.6	18.0	33.6	16.6	11.5	5.1	202.0
1956	17.2	17.0	34.2	15.7	11.2	4.5	186.0
1957	18.9	18.5	37.4	16.8	11.5	5.3	199.0
1958	16.5	20.6	37.1	16.8	11.5	5.3	216.0
1959 2/	18.6	20.3	38.9				

1/ Year beginning July 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

Table 30.--Tobacco leaf represented in stocks of tobacco sheet on specified dates 1/

(Reported weight)

Types	1959				1960
	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1	January 1
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Flue-cured (types 11-14)					
Stemmed	622	517	688	939	1,219
Unstemmed	0	0	3	266	452
Subtotal	622	517	691	1,205	1,671
Burley (type 31)					
Stemmed	365	322	446	628	666
Unstemmed	0	0	0	177	301
Subtotal	365	322	446	805	967
Total for cigarettes (including smoking tobacco)					
Stemmed 2/	989	517	1,138	1,595	1,973
Unstemmed	0	0	3	478	814
Subtotal 2/	989	517	1,141	3/2,073	3/2,787
Maryland (type 32)					
Stemmed	57	53	32	26	40
Unstemmed	0	0	3	3	0
Subtotal	57	53	35	29	40
Pennsylvania (type 41)					
Stemmed	213	230	192	160	216
Unstemmed	151	155	230	103	110
Subtotal	364	385	422	263	326
Connecticut Valley (type 51)					
Stemmed	345	405	372	145	196
Unstemmed	325	435	378	368	319
Subtotal	670	840	750	513	515
Connecticut Valley (type 52)					
Stemmed	23	15	0	0	0
Unstemmed	356	428	477	335	340
Subtotal	379	443	477	335	340
Northern Wisconsin (type 55)					
Stemmed	60	45	10	9	9
Unstemmed	16	32	109	111	101
Subtotal	76	77	119	120	110
Connecticut Valley (type 61)					
Stemmed	231	286	314	310	327
Unstemmed	40	30	45	48	69
Subtotal	271	316	359	358	396
Total for Cigars 4/					
Stemmed	982	1,099	963	683	816
Unstemmed	908	1,089	1,260	989	953
Subtotal	1,890	2,188	2,223	1,672	1,769
Grand total for all types	2,879	3,028	3,364	3,745	4,556

1/ Does not include tobacco stems added in manufacturing process.
2/ Includes very small quantity of Maryland (type 32).
3/ In October 1959 includes 56,000 pounds, and in January 1960, 144,000 pounds of foreign grown tobacco.
4/ Includes small quantities of Ohio (types 42-44), Puerto Rican (type 46), Southern Wisconsin (type 54), Cuban (type 81) and Philippine Islands (type 83).

Table 31.--Acreage of tobacco in the United States, by class and type, average 1947-49, annual 1958-60, and percentages

Class and type	Average 1947-49	1958	1959	1960 1/	Percentage change 1959 to 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Old and Middle Belt, type 11	355.0	228.0	252.0	252.0	0
Eastern North Carolina, type 12	327.0	212.0	224.0	224.0	0
South Carolina, type 13	198.0	129.0	137.0	137.0	0
Georgia and Florida, type 14	113.5	69.4	83.3	84.4	1.3
Total flue-cured, types 11-14	993.5	638.4	696.3	697.4	.2
Virginia, type 21	12.0	6.8	7.7	7.8	1.3
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 22	39.3	18.7	20.0	20.1	.5
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 23	17.6	6.1	7.4	7.5	1.4
Total fire-cured, types 21-23	2/69.0	31.6	35.1	35.4	.9
Burley, type 31	433.3	300.9	301.2	301.4	.1
Maryland, type 32	48.0	34.0	38.0	38.0	0
One Sucker, type 35	17.8	8.6	9.0	9.1	1.1
Green River, type 36	11.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	2.4
Virginia sun-cured, type 37	3.2	1.6	2.1	2.0	-4.8
Total dark air-cured, types 35-37	32.4	14.3	15.3	15.4	.7
Pennsylvania Seedleaf, type 41	3/37.3	30.0	31.0	32.0	3.2
Miami Valley, types 42-44	6.8	2.8	3.9	4.0	2.6
Total cigar filler, types 41-44	3/44.1	32.8	34.9	36.0	3.2
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf, type 51	9.3	1.9	2.8	2.2	-21.4
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed, type 52	8.8	.9	1.7	1.6	-2.9
Southern Wisconsin, type 54	9.2	5.2	5.9	5.6	-5.1
Northern Wisconsin, type 55	13.3	7.8	8.6	9.0	4.7
Total cigar binder, types 51-55	4/40.6	15.8	19.0	18.4	-3.2
Connecticut Valley shade-grown, type 61	10.2	7.8	8.1	8.0	-1.2
Georgia and Florida shade-grown, type 62	4.6	5.0	5.7	6.0	5.3
Total cigar wrapper types 61-62	14.8	12.8	13.8	14.0	1.4
Louisiana Perique, type 72	.4	.2	.2	.2	0
Total all types	1,676.1	1,080.8	1,153.8	1,156.2	.2

1/ Farmers' intentions as of March 1. 2/ Includes small acreage of type 24. 3/ Includes small acreage of type 53. 4/ Includes small acreage of type 56. 5/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and U. S. totals.

Table 32.--Cash receipts from farm marketings, averages 1936-45, annual 1946-59, with percentages

Period	Cash receipts				Tobacco as a percentage of	
	Livestock and products	All crops	Total farm	Tobacco	All crops	Total cash receipts
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Pct.
Average:						
1936-40	4,715	3,491	8,206	274	7.8	3.3
1941-45	10,057	7,479	17,536	585	7.8	3.3
1946	13,730	10,834	24,564	969	8.9	3.9
1947	16,476	13,230	29,706	1,032	7.8	3.5
1948	17,071	13,136	30,207	945	7.2	3.1
1949	15,359	12,585	27,944	903	7.2	3.2
1950	15,976	12,352	28,328	1,061	8.6	3.7
1951	19,612	13,187	32,799	1,190	9.0	3.6
1952	18,445	14,248	32,693	1,091	7.7	3.3
1953	17,209	14,035	31,244	1,094	7.8	3.5
1954	16,688	13,515	30,203	1,161	8.6	3.8
1955	15,837	13,427	29,264	1,225	9.1	4.2
1956	16,250	14,122	30,372	1,162	8.2	3.8
1957	17,363	12,461	29,824	971	7.8	3.3
1958	19,301	14,259	33,560	1,020	7.2	3.0
1959 1/	18,336	14,441	32,777	1,076	7.5	2.3

1/ Preliminary.

Table 33.--Federal and State tax revenues from tobacco products for specified periods

Period	Federal				States 2/	Total Federal and State
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Chewing, smoking, and snuff	Total 1/	All tobacco products 3/	
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Average:						
1930-34	345	14	64	424	17	441
1935-39	472	13	62	548	55	603
1940-44	750	21	57	833	133	966
1945	937	38	57	1,034	168	1,202
1946	1,125	48	45	1,218	218	1,436
1947	1,176	47	43	1,267	289	1,556
1948	1,221	47	44	1,312	375	1,687
1949	1,233	44	42	1,320	406	1,726
1950	1,263	43	41	1,348	445	1,793
1951	1,360	44	37	1,446	461	1,907
1952	1,580	46	22	1,662	485	2,147
1953	1,546	46	21	1,614	486	2,100
1954	1,477	45	20	1,543	476	2,019
1955	1,530	46	20	1,596	500	2,096
1956	1,576	45	18	1,639	573	2,212
1957	1,639	46	18	1,704	618	2,322
1958	1,750	49	18	1,817	673	2,490
1959 4/	1,792	51	16	1,859	5/830	2,689

1/ Includes leaf dealer penalties, floor taxes, cigarette papers and tubes, etc. 2/ Includes District of Columbia. 3/ In postwar years cigarette taxes have accounted for about 98 percent of State tobacco tax revenues. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service, The Federation of Tax Administrators, and other sources.

Table 34.--Tobacco manufactures: Net sales, net income, and profit ratios, annual 1947-58, by quarters 1957-59

Year and quarter	Net sales	Net income		Profit			
				Per dollar of sales		As percentage of stockholders equity (annual basis)	
		Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Before Federal tax	After Federal tax
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
1947	2,641	178	109	6.7	4.1	16.6	10.1
1948	3,081	257	159	8.3	5.2	22.0	13.7
1949	3,061	250	156	8.2	5.1	20.2	12.6
1950	3,129	281	152	9.0	4.9	21.3	11.5
1951	3,378	295	129	8.7	3.8	21.7	9.5
1952	3,702	285	120	7.7	3.2	19.8	8.4
1953	3,768	338	138	9.0	3.7	22.9	9.4
1954	3,672	329	156	9.0	4.2	21.5	10.2
1955	3,796	388	183	10.2	4.8	24.2	11.4
1956	3,959	413	197	10.4	5.0	24.6	11.7
1957	4,262	459	220	10.8	5.2	26.0	12.5
1958	4,649	521	249	11.2	5.4	28.2	13.5
1957							
1	936	90	44	9.6	4.7	21.0	10.3
2	1,066	111	52	10.4	4.9	25.4	11.9
3	1,119	131	62	11.7	5.5	29.3	13.9
4	1,141	127	62	11.1	5.4	28.3	13.8
1958							
1	1,036	111	53	10.7	5.1	24.6	11.8
2	1,172	129	61	11.0	5.2	28.2	13.3
3	1,225	140	67	11.4	5.5	30.3	14.5
4	1,216	141	68	11.6	5.6	29.7	14.3
1959							
1	1,114	121	58	10.9	5.2	25.1	12.0
2	1,264	145	70	11.5	5.5	29.5	14.2
3	1,277	151	72	11.8	5.6	30.3	14.4

Note: The 1947-50 data lack strict comparability with the series beginning 1951.

Compiled and adapted from Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations, Federal Trade Commission--Securities and Exchange Commission.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or base period	1959 Jan.	1959 Feb.	1959-60 Dec.	1959-60 Jan.	1959-60 Feb.	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Average price at auctions							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		45.0	C - l - o - s - e - d		---
Burley	Ct. per lb.	63.7	60.6	59.6	56.9	Closed	89
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	C - l - o - s - e - d		C - l - o - s - e - d			---
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	36.4	33.3	38.0	38.0	31.1	93
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	37.1	37.4	Closed	37.7	37.3	100
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	38.6	37.6	34.3	34.6	34.7	92
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	36.1	24.4	34.2	34.7	Closed	96
Parity prices 1/							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	61.7	61.5	61.5	63.4	63.4	103
Burley	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	63.6	63.6	n.a.	65.8	103
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	56.6	56.6	57.0	57.7	57.7	102
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	41.9	41.9	n.a.	42.8	102
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	41.6	41.6	n.a.	43.1	104
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	36.8	36.8	n.a.	38.0	103
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	38.0	38.0	n.a.	38.6	102
Pa. cigar filler	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	28.8	28.9	n.a.	29.8	103
Conn. Valley cigar binder	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	44.0	44.0	n.a.	45.1	102
Wis. binder and Ohio filler	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	31.8	31.8	n.a.	32.9	103
Puerto Rican filler	Ct. per lb.	33.0	33.0	33.3	31.2	31.4	95
Parity index 2/	1910-14=100	298	297	297	299	299	101
Industrial production index 3/	1947-49=100	152	154	165	168	167	108
Employment	Mil.	62.7	62.7	65.7	64.0	64.5	103
Personal income 4/	Bil. dol.	369.0	371.0	392.1	392.8	393.0	106

Item	Unit or base period	1958-59 Dec.	1958-59 Jan.	1959-60 Nov.	1959-60 Dec.	1959-60 Jan.	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Tax-paid removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	34.0	36.2	36.2	34.3	37.6	104
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	402.1	441.9	663.3	442.1	469.3	106
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	5.2	6.0	5.6	4.9	5.4	90
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	93
Snuff	Mil. lb.	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	97
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	436.3		419.4	453.7		104
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	6,020		6,027	6,470		107
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	74.0		66.3	71.2		96
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	68.0		61.5	66.8		98
Snuff	Mil. lb.	34.7		30.6	33.6		97
Tax-free removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.7	104
Exports	Bil.	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	100
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	8.1	6.9	7.0	8.4	4.2	61
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	200
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	50
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	33.7		32.8	35.8		106
Exports	Bil.	18.1		17.9	19.6		108
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	86.9		94.3	102.7		118
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	2.0		1.8	1.9		95
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	1.4		1.1	1.2		86
Wholesale price indexes 5/							
Cigarettes (reg. nonfilter)	1947-49=100	134.8			134.8		100
Cigars	1947-49=100	106.6			106.6		100
Smoking tobacco	1947-49=100	147.2			167.7		114
Plug chewing tobacco	1947-49=100	121.2			142.4		117
Snuff	1947-49=100	148.5			148.5		100
Consumer price indexes (urban) 6/							
Cigarettes (reg. nonfilter)	1947-49=100	134.5			143.9		107
Cigars	1947-49=100	109.7			114.4		104
Imports of tobacco							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	7.7	9.3	9.5	7.7	9.7	104
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	3.2	6.2	3.7	3.4	5.9	95
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	104.6		104.2	111.9		107
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	38.7		42.0	45.4		117

See footnotes at end of Statistical Summary. Continued -

Item	Unit or base period	1958-59 Dec.	1958-59 Jan.	1959-60 Nov.	1959-60 Dec.	1959-60 Jan.	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Exports of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	48.4	24.1	47.5	50.9	18.6	77
Burley	Mil. lb.	2.3	1.7	3.0	6.5	3.8	224
Maryland	Mil. lb.	.9	.5	1.1	2.2	.4	80
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	.4	.8	.2	1.1	.4	50
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	1.1	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	71
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.3	.3	.2	.4	.2	67
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	.5	.4	.5	.5	.2	50
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.2	.2	.2	.2	.5	250
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	.1	*	.2	*	.1	---
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	.3	.1	*	.3	*	---
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 8/							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	315.7	339.9	246.9	297.8	316.4	93
Burley	Mil. lb.	9.1	10.8	4.3	10.9	14.7	136
Maryland	Mil. lb.	4.3	4.8	1.9	4.0	4.2	88
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	1.0	1.7	.2	1.3	1.4	82
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	5.0	7.5	4.2	6.2	7.2	96
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.5	.8	.2	.6	.7	88
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	1.4	1.8	.8	1.4	1.6	89
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	68
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	100
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	.3	.4	*	.3	.3	75
Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk	Mil. lb.	.5	.4	.5	.5	.7	175
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	6.9		8.0	8.5		123

		Quarterly data 1958-59 Oct.-Dec.	1958-59 Jan.-Mar.	1959-60 Oct.-Dec.	1959-60 Jan.-Mar.	
Tobacco stocks--1st of quarter 9/						
Domestic types (farm-sales weight)						
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2,609	2,692	2,555	2,597	96
Burley	Mil. lb.	1,285	1,512	1,236	1,481	98
Maryland	Mil. lb.	80	71	72	63	89
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	133	124	122	113	91
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	78	77	69	71	92
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	174	151	164	146	97
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	85	79	81	78	99
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	24	27	25	30	111
Under Government loan 10/	Mil. lb.	1,034	1,078	901	879	82
Tobacco sheet 11/						
Cigarette types	Mil. lb.	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.8	280
Cigar types	Mil. lb.	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.8	95
Foreign types (unst. equiv.)						
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	210	207	209	229	111
Cigar	Mil. lb.	27	34	44	43	126
Tobacco outlets 12/						
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p.2:						
Cigarettes						
Production	Bil.	489	471	504	480	102
Tax-paid removals	Bil.	455	435	470	439	101
Cigar production	Bil.	6.84	6.76	6.87	6.71	99
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	75.0	75.6	71.0	73.6	97
Chewing production						
Scrap	Mil. lb.	34.3	31.8	35.0	31.2	98
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	36.4	36.5	36.5	34.9	96
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	35.6	33.8	35.3	33.0	98
Exports of leaf (farm-sales						
Total weight)	Mil. lb.	600	464	527	487	105
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	509	366	421	378	103

1/ Based on data for month specified. 2/ Prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes and wage rates. 3/ Seasonally adjusted. 4/ Seasonally adjusted, annual rate. 5/ Excise tax excluded. 6/ Federal and applicable state and local taxes included. 7/ Unstemmed equivalent. 8/ July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for others. 9/ Holdings of manufacturers and dealers including grower cooperatives. 10/ Reported by grower cooperatives. 11/ Weight of tobacco leaf not including stems added. 12/ Data for most recent quarter are preliminary estimates. *Less than 50,000 pounds. N.a.--Not available.

Index of Special Material, Tables, and Charts in 1959 issues of The Tobacco Situation

Each issue of The Tobacco Situation carries discussion and standard statistical tables which cover (1) each major product or groups of products, (2) exports, foreign production and United Kingdom data, (3) imports and (4) each kind of leaf tobacco. The discussion and regular tables contain current estimates and the most recent data available. Also included in each issue are 6 standard charts that depict recent trends in manufactured tobacco products and leaf tobacco exports. In addition, various issues of The Tobacco Situation usually contain a special article, other special items, or certain special-purpose tables and charts; the following index provides references to such items published in issues of The Tobacco Situation during calendar year 1959:

	Issue--Release Date
Article:	
Total U. S. tobacco since 1925	March 31
Other special items:	
Cigarettes--Longer term prospects	Sept. 29
Cigars--Longer term prospects	Sept. 29
Parity price revision for	
Connecticut Valley binder, types 51-52	March 31
Statistical tables:	
All tobacco leaf combined: Supply, domestic use, exports, etc.	March 31, Dec. 30
Allotment acreages by size groups and kinds of tobacco	Sept. 29
British tobacco imports, by source:	
Calendar years	March 31 (also this issue)
Fiscal years	Sept. 29
Cash receipts from farm marketings	
Tobacco and total, U. S.	March 31 (also this issue)
Tobacco and total, major tobacco States	July 1
Cigarette output, filter and nonfilter tips	March 31 (also this issue)
Consumer expenditures for cigarettes, cigars, other	Sept. 29
Consumption per capita, 15 years and over:	
Cigarettes, cigars, other, total	March 31, Sept. 29 (also this issue)
Smoking, chewing, snuff	March 31, Sept. 29 (also this issue)
Indexes (units and pounds)	Sept. 29
Consumption per male, 15 years and over:	
Cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco	Sept. 29
Exports for foreign currencies under P.L. 480	
Calendar years	March 31 (also this issue)
Fiscal years	Sept. 29
Exports, value per pound of major kinds by principal destinations	July 1
Flue-cured marketings, by belts	Dec. 30
Flue-cured placed under loan, by belts	Dec. 30
Flue-cured prices by belts	Dec. 30
Imports of tobacco by ranking markets	July 1
Imports, value per pound by sources	July 1 (also this issue)
Marketing quota referendums	March 31 (also this issue)
Processed sheet tobacco stocks	Each issue
Sales, income, profit ratios of manufacturers	Each issue
Taxes on tobacco products:	
Calendar years, Federal and State revenues	March 31 (also this issue)
Fiscal years, Federal and State revenues	Sept. 29
Charts:	
Burley tobacco (supply, domestic use, prices, etc.)	Dec. 30
Cigarette output (nonfilter tip and filter tip)	March 31 (also this issue)
Cigarettes and cigars (projections to 1965 and 1975)	Sept. 29
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Export markets for U. S. tobacco:	
Calendar years	March 31 (also this issue)
Fiscal years	Sept. 29
Flue-cured tobacco exports, prices, etc.	Dec. 30
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The next issue of The Tobacco Situation is scheduled for release June 28.

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